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9 Vessels Sunk in P.I.; 2 Captured

114 Enemy Warships Sunk Since Start of War

SMASH 1,537 PLANES

The collective war results achieved by the Imperial Navy since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia were announced by the Imperial Headquarters at 3:30 p.m. Saturday. The figures given in the announcement, as ascertained up to March 7, are as tabulated below:

ENEMY SHIPS SUNK

	American	British	Dutch
Battleships	5	2	—
Aircraft-carriers	3	—	—
	(inclusive of one seaplane tender)		
A-class and B-class cruisers	4	3	4
Destroyers	8	10	4
Submarines	44 (American, British and Dutch)		
Gunboats	7 (American, British and Dutch)		
Mine-layers	4 (American, British and Dutch)		
Special-service ships	2	—	1
Mine-sweepers	4 (American, British and Dutch)		
Torpedo-boats	—	9	—
Shipping	105 (American, British and Dutch) aggregating 600,000 tons.		
Aircraft	461 enemy planes shot down.		

ENEMY SHIPS BADLY AND LESS BADLY DAMAGED

	American	British	Dutch
Battleships	4	—	—
A-class and B-class cruisers	8	1	1
Destroyers	6	5	—
Submarines	15 (American, British and Dutch)		
Gunboats	6 (American, British and Dutch)		
Mine-layers	2 (American, British or Dutch)		
Special-service ships	3	—	2
Shipping	91 (American, British and Dutch) aggregating 302,000 tons		
Aircraft	1,076 destroyed on the ground or set on fire		

ENEMY SHIPS CAPTURED

	American	British	Dutch
Gunboats	1	—	—
Special-service ships	1	—	—
Mine-sweepers	—	2	—
Shipping	Under investigation.		

JAPANESE LOSSES

Battleships	—
Aircraft-carriers	—
A-class cruisers	One slightly damaged (repairs already completed).
B-class cruisers	One slightly damaged (repairs already completed).
Destroyers	Four sunk and one damaged, though not very badly.
Submarines	Four sunk and five special submarines sunk.
Gunboats	—
Mine-layers	—
Special-service ships	One sunk.
Mine-sweepers	Five sunk and one badly damaged.
Torpedo-boats	—
Shipping	27 sunk.
Aircraft	122 either plunged to destruction or failed to return.

114 ENEMY WARSHIPS SUNK BY NAVY

The total damages inflicted on the enemy fleets by the Imperial Forces since the outbreak of the war up to March 7 have been made public. In the naval battles of Hawaii and off the Malay coast and the Southwestern Pacific the Imperial Forces sank a total of 114 American, British and Dutch warships, badly damaged 53 warships and captured 4 warships. Besides these, 105 enemy merchant vessels, totaling 600,000 tons, were sunk, and 91 vessels, totaling 302 000 tons, were damaged.

The Imperial Air Forces accounted for 461 enemy planes, and destroyed or set on fire 1 076 planes, bringing the total up to 1,537 planes.

The different kinds of enemy ships destroyed or damaged are as follows:

WARSHIPS SUNK

Battleships:

American:—Arizona type, 1; Maryland type, 1; California type, 1; Utah type, 1; Battleship of unidentified type, 1.
British:—Prince of Wales, Repulse.

A and B Type Cruisers:

American:—Augusta, Houston, Cruiser of unidentified type, 2 (Battle of Hawaii).
British:—Exeter, Perth, Hobart.
Dutch:—Java, De Ruyter, Sumatra, Tromp.

Aircraft Carriers:

American:—Lexington, Langley (sea-plane tender), and one new type aircraft carrier.

Badly Damaged Ships:

American:—Nevada type, 2; Maryland type, 1; California type, 1.

The estimated strength of the combined enemy fleet, including the damaged ships, is as follows:

Battleships:—American, 13; British, 13.
A and B type cruisers:—(It was decided at the Washington Conference that cruisers with 8-inch guns should be designated as A type cruisers, and those with 6-inch guns as belonging to the B type.)
American:—A-type, 14; B-type, 22. British:—A-type, 13; B-type, 54.
Destroyers:—American 180; British: 185; Dutch: 2.
Submarines:—American, 85; British, 40; Dutch, 10.

The enemy is still capable of offensive operations, as testified by the recent air raid over the Minamitorijima Isle. Although our Imperial Forces are fully capable of dealing with the enemy forces, it is vitally necessary for us, morally at least, to be prepared for the defense of our homeland.

ANTI-F.D.R. FEELING INTENSE IN AMERICA

Japan's Continued Victories And Poor Showing by U.S. Main Reasons

SILK HOSIERY BANNED

Acute Rubber Shortage Hits Industries—Not Enough For Auto Tires

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 6.—Indications of increasing discontent in the United States regarding the Roosevelt Administration's war efforts were seen yesterday when certain journals said some persons were being considered as possible successors to Colonel Henry L. Stimson, United States Secretary of War, should the latter resign, according to a Washington report received here today.

The rise in anti-Roosevelt Administration sentiment was said to be due to the continued successes enjoyed by the Japanese Forces and the inability of the United Nations to present any effective defense.

Reflecting concern in the United States over the Java situation, the New York Times' editorial entitled, "Fiasco of the Allied Forces in the Pacific", said, "there can be no doubt the Western Powers made terrible mistakes in the defense of the Pacific", according to a New York report received here today.

The paper continued, "they greatly underestimated Japan. They are guilty of the acts of frightful carelessness. They have planned a defense, which consisted of spreading such strength as they had, so thin, that they were unable at any one point to resist attack in force".

Meanwhile, the report stated the Washington correspondent of the New York Times blamed the United States' delay in shipments of war material as responsible for the Japanese air superiority over the Netherlands East Indies.

Silk Hosiery Banned

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 6.—Cries of protest were heard throughout the United States when the United States Production Board announced that the bulk of women's hosiery will be made from rayon instead of silk and nylon effective April 1, according to a Washington report received here today.

Other inconveniences, which have been added to the long list of dont's resulting from the war with Japan, include, night baseball and similar forms of evening entertainment, which face abolishment next summer and autumn in certain areas facing power shortage, the report said.

Rubber Shortage Acute

Domei

LISBON, March 5.—Leon Henderson, U.S. Price Control Administrator, today told a Senate defense investigating committee that United States rubber requirements "will not allow a single pound of crude rubber for new tires or for repairing tires used by any of the 30,000,000 automobiles America possesses," it is reported here today.

High Washington officials declare that Mr. Henderson's statement means that the United States, with its hands full to meet defense requirements, faces the problem of lack of transportation as a great portion of the American laboring public in the past two decades has been riding to work in privately owned cars. They pointed out that Howard Hawkes, general sales manager of the United States Rubber Company, has predicted that 12,000,000 cars or nearly half, will be idle by the end of next year because of worn out tires.

Mr. Henderson's admission that the rubber supply is "hardly enough to sustain the rate of military production and most essential civilian needs," is believed by informed quarters here to mean that the United States synthetic rubber output is not up to the optimistic hopes voiced by leading American defense officials at the outbreak of the war.

It is pointed out that, despite the United States frantic efforts to develop crude rubber resources, America cannot hope to achieve appreciable results before 1950.

U.S. Troops Unhappy

Domei

STOCKHOLM, March 6.—The contingent of United States troops which have arrived in London from North Ireland, have already begun complaining about the weather, the weak beer, lack of foodstuffs and lack of other conveniences, according to a London report received here today.

U.S. Debt Mounting

Domei

LISBON, March 6.—The United States debt at the end of March will reach $124,000,000,000 Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of Treasury, announced today, according to a Washington report received here this afternoon.

Imperial Rescript

We, by grace of heaven, Emperor of Japan, seated on the Throne of a line unbroken for ages eternal, enjoin upon ye, Our loyal and brave subjects:

We hereby declare war on the United States of America and the British Empire. The men and officers of Our Army and Navy shall do their utmost in prosecuting the war, Our public servants of various departments shall perform faithfully and diligently their appointed tasks, and all other subjects of Ours shall pursue their respective duties; the entire nation with a united will shall mobilize their total strength so that nothing will miscarry in the attainment of Our war aims.

To insure the stability of East Asia and to contribute to world peace is the far-sighted policy which was formulated by our Great illustrious Imperial Grandsire and Our Great Imperial sire succeeding Him, and which We lay constantly to heart. To cultivate friendship among nations and to enjoy prosperity in common with all nations has always been the guiding principle of Our Empire's foreign policy. It has been truly unavoidable and far from Our wishes that Our Empire has now been brought to cross swords with America and Britain. More than four years have passed since China, failing to comprehend the true intentions of Our Empire, and recklessly courting trouble, disturbed the peace of East Asia and compelled Our Empire to take up arms. Although there has been re-established the National Government of China, with which Japan has effected neighborly intercourse and cooperation, the regime which has survived at Chungking, relying upon American and British protection, still continues its fratricidal opposition. Eager for the realization of their inordinate ambition to dominate the Orient, both America and Britain, giving support to the Chungking regime, have aggravated the disturbances in East Asia. Moreover, these two Powers, inducing other countries to follow suit, increased military preparations on all sides of Our Empire to challenge us. They have obstructed by every means our peaceful commerce, and finally resorted to a direct severance of economic relations, menacing gravely the existence of Our Empire. Patiently have We waited and long have We endured, in the hope that Our Government might retrieve the situation in peace. But our adversaries, showing not the least spirit of conciliation, have unduly delayed a settlement; and in the meantime, they have intensified the economic and political pressure to compel thereby Our Empire to submission. This trend of affairs would, if left unchecked, not only nullify Our Empire's efforts of many years for the sake of the stabilization of East Asia, but also endanger the very existence of Our nation. The situation being such as it is, Our Empire for its existence and self-defense has no other recourse but to appeal to arms and to crush every obstacle in its path.

The hallowed spirits of Our Imperial Ancestors guarding Us from above, We rely upon the loyalty and courage of Our subjects in Our confident expectation that the task bequeathed by Our forefathers will be carried forward, and that the sources of evil will be speedily eradicated and an enduring peace immutably established in East Asia, preserving thereby the glory of Our Empire.

(Released by the Board of Information, December 8, 1941.)

Foreign News Spotlight

Exclusive Flashes

CANADIAN ATTITUDE WORRIES LONDON

LISBON, March 7.—In a desperate effort to weld together popular support for the Canadian Victory Loan campaign, which was launched last night, Ernest Bevin, British Minister for Labor and National Service, made an overseas broadcast to Canada.

Outspoken opposition to many of the Dominion's war measures by the Canadian people has created fear in London that united support may not be forthcoming. Of especial concern was the report last week that the French Canadians, who comprise nearly one-third of the population, were unanimously opposed to compulsory military service.

Mr. Bevin declared in his radio address, "This war is not a rich man's war. It is a people's war. There never has been a war which rested so much on the individual as this one does. Our people are determined to retain their liberty, to develop equality and to maintain free government."

Political observers in London also expressed deep concern over the reported indifference and apathy displayed by the Australians to their Victory Loan campaign, which was to have reached its goal of 35 million pounds by March 10, but which was announced to be far short of that amount.

CRITICISMS OF ALLIES AIDING AXIS

SHANGHAI, March 7.—The bitter exchange of criticisms directed at one another is leading to Allied defeat, declared Joseph C. Hart, war correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor, in Sydney following his daring escape from Singapore.

"For the first two years of this war," he commented, "the greatest General fighting for the Axis Powers was 'General Complacency' of the Allied forces. Now, in the Pacific zone, there is a new General aiding the enemy—'General Criticism.'"

The war correspondent pointed out that each one of the Allies was thinking that he was carrying an undue share of the burden, and each is destructively criticizing its allies. "The British are criticizing the Americans, and the Americans are bitterly blaming the English.

"If we keep on criticizing one another, we are playing directly into the hands of the enemy. We are all in this together," he declared. "Unless we once and for all drop this criticism of each other," he gloomily prophesied, "we will all go down in defeat."

POSITION OF BURMA IN SPHERE DIVULGED

Vast Resources in Country Needed for Export to Other Parts of East Asia

WAR ARENA ENLARGED

Japanese Military Operations North of Thailand Now Assume New Importance

In a very interesting lecture entitled "The Greater East Asia War and Burma," delivered at the Gunjin Kaikan on the afternoon of March 7, Major Takashi Hiragushi, of the Imperial Army Press Section, dealt with the repercussions in Burma following the development of the Greater East Asia War, pointing out, first, the mission of Burma in the Greater East Asia War; second, the position of Burma after the fall of Singapore; third, the fate of Chungking following the collapse of the Burma Route; and fourth, the strategic importance of Burma.

"In common with India," said Major Hiragushi, "Burma has for a long time formed the base of Anglo-Saxon designs in Asia. It was inevitable, therefore, that Burma should be involved in the vast sphere of strategic operations conducted by the Imperial Forces.

"Since the first bombing of Rangoon on December 23 last year the entire west coast, from Tennasserim to Rangoon, has come within the sphere of active bombing by the Imperial Air Forces. Hongkong, Manila and Singapore, the three bases for enemy operations against Japan, are no more, and the lands that formed the connecting link between them, such as Borneo and Java, not to mention the entire Southwest Pacific area, have fallen completely into Japanese hands within the short space of a little less than three months since the outbreak of the war. In the physical sense, therefore, Burma has been on the outskirts of the Japanese sphere of strategic operations, and the Imperial Forces have not concentrated their offensive in this area as in the case of other regions in the Southwest Pacific. And yet it is inevitable that the war should enter into a new phase which will concern Burma very closely, that is the reconstruction of Asia. Burma herself is demanding the reconstruction of Asia, and Japan is carrying out a war based on lofty ideals for the re-making of a new Asia."

Burma Route Useless

Major Hiragushi next pointed out that the fall of Singapore had entirely changed the position of Burma. Singapore used to control the Indian Ocean, but with the fall of Singapore, the Indian Ocean has come under Japanese sway, and the Imperial Naval Forces are moving unchallenged through the Straits of Malacca. The position of Burma is no longer that of a British village on the banks of a British lake. "The day of Burmese deliverance," pursued Major Hiragushi, "is not far off."

Turning to the question of the Burma Route, the speaker indicated that it was of no further use to either America or Britain, for these two countries are too busy defending themselves to bother about Chungking. "But the Burma Route is not without its importance," said Major Hiragushi. "In the olden days the route used to link China to the Indian Ocean. The British, therefore, wished to preserve the Burma Route to maintain contact between the Indian Ocean and the upper reaches of the Yangtze river.

"The route, therefore, is important in the future development of the interior of China.

"According to recent reports, Chungking began to send its troops via the Burma Route to Burma and India. It seemed that the Burma Route, which was formerly an avenue of British and American aid to Chungking, is now an avenue of Chungking aid to the British in India.

"The development of the war in the Southwest Pacific has entered into its final stages, and the eyes of the world are focussed on Burma as the next arena of active fighting.

"If the Japanese Forces occupy Burma, Chungking will be isolated, and it will be possible to turn the Imperial Forces at present stationed in China to the new battlefield of Burma as reserves. India is so important to the British that Wavell was recalled from the Dutch Indies to India. India has been called the treasure vault of Britain. Most of the vital raw materials that Britain needs come from India, which also used to be the best customer of British manufactured goods. The staple food of the Indians is rice, part of which is imported from Burma. Burma also produces the bulk of the teak and oil needed for British industry in India. The strategic importance of Burma to India is at once apparent.

"The development of the vast resources of raw materials, such as oil and rubber must be stopped until the object of the war, namely, the utter annihilation of our enemies is attained.

(Continued on Page 2)

Aircraft-Carrier Sunk With Over 30 Planes

6 DIRECT HITS MADE

Japanese Naval Forces have added to the long list of their brilliant war results, the latest achievements being the sinking of nine enemy vessels and the capture of two enemy vessels in only one day extending from the end of February to the first day of this month, according to an Imperial Headquarters communique released at 5:30 p.m. Saturday. The communique reads:

"Japanese Naval Units in the Philippines region sank eight enemy ships ranging from 2,000 to 500 tons and one patrol ship, also capturing a 2,000-ton class enemy ship and a 800-ton enemy ship in the sea surrounding the Philippines during the period from February 28 to March 1."

ENEMY CARRIER SINKING CONFIRMED

Previous to the Battle off Surabaya, Imperial Navy Flying Units on February 27 raided a special enemy aircraft-carrier, setting it ablaze with six direct hits, and simultaneously blasted 30 enemy planes poised for flight, as well as all other planes on the hangar deck, it was revealed by the Imperial Headquarters at 11:45 a.m. Saturday. The same communique also states that the enemy aircraft-carrier, which was attacked previously off New Guinea and the sinking of which was not certain then, is now assured to have been sunk. The communique reads:

"1. Preceding the Battle off Surabaya, Imperial Navy Flying Corps on February 27 attacked a special enemy aircraft-carrier in the neighboring sea of Bali Island and caused a great fire to break out aboard with six direct hits, blasting and burning 30 enemy planes poised on board for flight and all other planes on the hangar deck. This inflicted a fatal blow to the carrier. The aircraft-carrier was seen by all our attacking airmen to immediately list heavily to the port side and rapidly decrease its speed. Two large enemy flying boats patroling in the neighborhood also were shot down by us.

"2. The enemy aircraft-carrier, which was subjected to Japan's sure-death attacks on the sea northeast off New Guinea, but the sinking of which was then announced as not certain, has now been ascertained to have been sunk by photographs taken and other circumstantial conditions then prevailing. The sunken aircraft-carrier was medium-sized and of a new type."

ATTEMPT TO ATTACK JAPAN FAILS

The United States Navy has two kinds of medium-sized and new-type aircraft-carriers. One belongs to the Enterprise type. The Yorktown and Hornet are also of this type. Each displaces 19,900 tons and is manned by 2,072 officers and men. Armament consists of eight 5-inch guns, 16 anti-aircraft machine-guns of 1.1 inch caliber. Eighty-one airplanes are carried aboard. Its speed is 34 knots. The others belong to the Wasp type. Each displaces 14,700 tons and is manned by 1,800 officers and men. Armaments consist of eight 5-inch guns, 40 high angle guns. Each carries 72 airplanes. Speed is 30 knots. Most of them were converted into special aircraft-carriers from merchant vessels.

Every attempt of the American Navy to attack Japan and Japanese warcraft so far has been nipped in the bud. Each time the enemy navy adopted its favorite strategic method known as "Carry Striking Force." As is revealed in the above Imperial Headquarters communique, Japanese Flying Units sank one enemy medium-sized aircraft-carrier off New Guinea on February 21. As a result, the United States now has only four aircraft-carriers. The gradual diminution of aircraft-carriers at a time when the United States must carry out a two-ocean strategy will be a stunning blow to it, rendering it difficult to indulge itself in Pacific guerilla warfare or surprise attacks.

The United States Navy has long been boasting of its traditional strategy called "Ring Formation," with which that navy has been planning to execute its Japan-attacking trans-ocean strategy. The battle off New Guinea was carried out on the basis of this formation. When Japanese airplanes descried the enemy coming, they realized that the enemy warships were cruising in Ring Formation with three aircraft-carriers allocated longitudinally and with several light cruisers and torpedo-destroyers escorting them.

When the enemy was sighted, brave Japanese airmen lost no time in swooping upon them and dropped four bombs, each scoring direct hits on the aft of the first aircraft-carrier. This was followed by the favorite strategy of the Japanese flyers, that of plunging their bomb carrying planes directly against their objective.

AUSTRALIAN FEARS EARLY NIPPON DRIVE

Japanese Will Attack in Weeks, Predicts Major-General Bennett

Domei

SAIGON, March 7.—Major-General Bennett, Australian commanding officer for British troops in Singapore who escaped immediately before its fall to the Japanese, yesterday warned that Japan will attack Australia "in weeks, not months," and called for swift and positive action by Australians, it was reported here today.

Major-General Bennett said, "I may be called a scaremonger, but only by developing the offensive spirit can we stop the Japanese Forces from landing on Australia."

New Plea for Aid

Domei

LISBON, March 6.—In view of the discouraging precedence set by Britain and the United States in promising aid which never arrives, Donald E. Cameron, Minister for Aircraft Production, warned the united nations that unless Australia receives immediate aid from abroad, the Democracies will witness a new tragedy, according to a Canberra report received here today.

All males up to 60 years of age in Australia will be called up for some form of service in connection with the war under the terms of the new measure introduced by John Curtin, Prime Minister according to Canberra reports received here today.

The bill provides that all Australian workers called up for labor service will be subjected to the same regulations as members of its armed forces, it was said.

Meantime, observers here declared that the measure clearly indicates the serious shortage of man-power in Australia.

Black Outlook Recognized

Asahi Service

BERLIN, March 5.—A British naval captain writing in the Daily Mail frankly recognized the miserable defeat of the United States and the British Empire in the Pacific and also hinted that the future situation would be more pessimistic for the Allies just when the United States authorities are trying hard to deny the serious damages caused to the American fleet in the Pacific.

His article has not only warned against optimistic observations, but also ripped up American propaganda reports. The article said in substance:

"The British Empire has lost most of her bases in the Pacific, and what bases that barely remain are now threatened by the Japanese Forces and their strategic value much reduced.

"It has been proved that the strongest naval and air base i.e., Singapore, (renamed Shonanto) is worthless if it is not within easy reach of the areas selected by the enemy as operating bases. Our fleet must be located so that it can return to its base without much difficulty.

"Furthermore for making speedy repairs, there must be a sufficient number of great drydocks to handle the largest type of warships. But unfortunately such a base cannot be found either in Australia, India or Africa.

"Port Darwin, Australia, has already been bombed by Japanese planes. Sydney, Trincomalee (Ceylon), Durban, Simmonstown (South Africa) and others do not possess facilities as modern naval bases. Bombay must be regarded as worthless as a naval base.

"The Pacific Coast of the United States and Canada is too far for practical purposes. Those who speak of bases for Pacific operations should look at a map and realize the distance from the Western coast of the United States to the scenes of battle in the Pacific and the Indian Oceans, and then make minute calculations."

Commenting upon the above article, the D.N.B. correspondent remarked: "Soon the Japanese Fleet will convince with actual operations those who do not wish to accept the frank statement made in the article published in the Daily Mail."

AMERICA CAN'T PROTECT OWN MERCHANT SHIPS

Roosevelt's Admission of Navy's Weakness Causes Worry In Latin-America

Domei

LISBON, March 6.—President Roosevelt's recent admission that the United States navy was in no position to protect all United States merchantmen from Axis submarines has caused consternation not only in South America but in Britain as well, according to reports received here today from London and South American capitals.

In view of this situation, President Roosevelt has requested the Brazilian Government to have its warships escort Brazilian freighters to the United States, the report stated.

Due to the huge successes scored by Axis undersea craft, it is said the Rio de Janeiro Government is hesitating in fulfilling the United States demand.

KIANGYIN HIGHWAY PLANNED

Kiangsu Province Proposes to Construct 50-Kilometer Road

C.P.S.

SOOCHOW, March 6.—The Reconstruction Department of the government of Kiangsu Province has recently decided to construct a highway from Kiangyin to An-Chen in Wusih District.

The proposed highway will cover a distance of fifty kilometers and will link a number of important commercial and industrial centers.

A survey of the projected route will be undertaken immediately.

Today's Press Comments

SUNDAY, MARCH 8, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Detailed translations of these and other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Guerilla Warfare

YOMIURI—The recent attacks of Otorishima (Wake Island) and Minamitorishima Isle by enemy airplanes, are a form of guerilla warfare. Although no enemy plane thus far has attacked the mainland of Japan, yet a vigorous vigil must be kept against possible raids. President Roosevelt is apparently covering up the war reverses in an attempt to check internal dissatisfaction, but this fact-hiding policy has been radically upset, as a result of the successive fall of Manila, Hongkong and Singapore and the annihilation of the Southwestern Allied Pacific Fleet. The recent bombardment of Santa Barbara on the Californian coast by a Japanese submarine has given an indescribably great shock to Americans. All this is causing Americans to lose their confidence in President Roosevelt and the American navy. Out of the need of stifling internal dissatisfaction, the United States is very likely to resort to guerilla warfare.

The Imperial Headquarters has recently issued a communique, in which it warned the Japanese nation to be more cautious against possible enemy raids on the mainland. Navy Minister Shigetaro Shimada in his address at the Gubernatorial Conference admonished the Japanese people not to be alarmed by enemy guerilla warfare. The Japanese people must do everything to ward off enemy raids.

English Course in Middle-Grade Schools

MIYAKO—Exclusion of English courses from the curriculum of middle schools has been urged in some quarters for many years, and it is no wonder that this view is finding wider support now, seeing that the foundations for the establishment of Greater East Asia are being laid and British and American influence is about to be purged from Greater East Asia. There are so many important subjects for study by Japanese students that it is not wise to make the study of English compulsory. It may not be proper to abolish English study altogether, but it is certainly advisable that the hours now devoted to the study of this language at middle schools should be reduced, so that the hours thus saved may be given to the study of other important subjects.

Spiritual Preparedness in Defense of Mainland

ASAHI—Japan's enemies have always been seeking the opportunity of making a raid on the mainland of of Japan, and it speaks much for the perfection of our defenses that not once during the months following the outbreak of the war has the mainland of Japan suffered any attack from the enemy.

On March 4, however, thirty enemy planes appeared over the Minamitorijima Isle, and although they were drived off before they could do any considerable damage, it behooves the nation to be always prepared for future attacks on the mainland, for the war is bound to be protracted for a long time and there is no telling how long the present safety of the Japanese mainland will continue.

The air raid has done much to key up the people, and make them realize their responsibilities in the war. The meeting of the prefectural Governors is an illustration of this. The anti-air raid bodies have redoubled their activities. At this time of national peril, the enemy raid has acted like a good medicine and has only served to knit the nation closer than ever into one fiery whole, bent at all costs, to bring the war to a successful conclusion.

Three Months of Glory

NICHI NICHI—Today is the third Imperial Rescript Observance Day. The War of Greater East Asia for the last three months has resulted in an uninterrupted series of brilliant war results unparalleled in the war annals of the world. Take a glance at the results for the past several days and you will find admirable victories by Japanese Forces. Champa on Ceebes Island was occupied. Port Darwin in North Australia was bombed for the third time. Moresby on New Guinea was subjected to a series of intensive bombings. Zamboanga on Mindanao Island of the Philippines was occupied. Janbi on Sumatra was also occupied. The first attacks on Broome and Wyndham on the northwestern coast of Australia were effected. Finally, the occupation of Batavia, capital of Java, climaxed the events of the last several days.

The Times, London, commenting on the landing of Japanese Forces, said, "Japanese Forces have given a revolution to landing operations." Japan's landing operations are participated in by warships, airplanes and transports. The enemies are trembling before the precise preparations and adroit strategy of the Japanese Forces. The enemies' last hope and expectation on reinforcements have been shattered. Still, our foolhardy enemies are attempting to offer useless resistance to Japan. Operation of Japanese Forces already has been extended to the Indian Ocean. It will not be long before further success will be attained. The history of Dutch invasion for the last 300 years will close its page and this will be followed by a new dawn for the 70,000,000 Indonesians.

Position of Burma In Sphere Divulged

(Continued From Page 1)

Till then, many natives who had hitherto depended for their livelihood on their work on the oil fields and in the rubber plantations must perforce suffer for a time.

"Malaya does not grow enough rice for its own consumption. Nor can the rice be exported from Japan to feed the Malays. It is the same with cotton. Therefore it follows that the lands within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere must grow their own rice, produce their own cotton, and feed and clothe themselves. From this standpoint, Burma is vitally important, for it can produce enough material for its own needs, and still have a surplus for export.

Operations to Expand

"The activities of the Imperial Forces in Burma do not end with the occupation of Rangoon. Mandalay remains, and the professional guerillas of the Chungking army are lying low in the hills of northern Burma. But there is one great difference between Burma and China. In China the citizens were antagonistic toward the Japanese, who were thus given a great deal of unnecessary trouble even after great military victories. On the other hand, in Burma the natives are antagonistic toward the British, under whom they had slaved for so many years. With the arrival of the Japanese they saw a chance to attain their freedom again, and they have been cooperating with the Imperial Forces in a way that augurs well for the future.

"In the construction of roads across difficult tracts of land, in operations along the Salween, the Irawaddy, and the Sittang rivers, the natives have given valuable help to the Imperial Forces. Burma is such a large country, and is so mountainous, and the natives are so numerous, that if the Burmese were antagonistic to the Japanese, they could do as much damage as the Chinese army.

"The name Rangoon means End of the Fighting. Probably it indicates that with the capture of Rangoon the Imperial Forces are assured of the collapse of the British defense of the whole of Burma. In fact, the Irawaddy delta is virtually the most important geographical region in Burma. In the Burmese-British wars in the nineteenth century it is seen that the British based their tactics on the complete capture of this delta land.

Fight for Freedom

"In conjunction with the Indian leaders, the Burmese independence leaders have been seeking an opportunity for freeing their country from the yoke of British oppression. With the outbreak of the first World War, the Burmese, together with the Indians, sent material aid to the British, demanding at the same time the restoration of their freedom. But when the war ended Britain turned a deaf ear to the appeals of India and Burma. The rise of Mahatma Gandhi in India had similar parallels in Burma. The Burmese and Indian leaders swore unending war against the British, and this feeling of resentment took form in the wholesale boycott of British goods. Next, the students of Burma rebelled against the existing system of education in Burma, and demanded the establishment of an independent system of education for the Burmese. Various uprisings took place between 1920 and 1923, such as labor strikes and risings against the levying of taxes.

"In 1923, however, Burma was made a province of India, and her political uprisings came to an end. Political discontent and social unrest continued unbroken, however, and with the outbreak of the present war, Burma saw the chance of attaining its freedom again. Britain, of course, is doing her best to hold on to Burma and India.

"India and Burma, however, will no longer be subservient to Britain, nor will they dance to her music. Burma has refused to remain the milk-cow of the British. Burma has risen, fired with the spirit of independence, and the day it consents to act as a vital integer in the establishment of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere under the leadership of Japan, will mark the beginning of Burmese rebirth as an independent nation."

PICTURE BODY SET UP

Picture Plays Association Inaugurated Into Cultural Federation

C.P.S.

NANKING, March 6.—The newly established China Picture Plays Association was inaugurated into the Sino-Japanese Cultural Federation on February 28. Present at the inaugural ceremony were prominent officials and leaders from the Chinese and Japanese communities.

An interesting program consisting of the latest picture plays was presented at the conclusion of the ceremony.

In the evening, Lin Pai-sheng, Minister of Publicity and Mr. Iwasaki, Chief of the Press Section of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces, jointly gave a dinner in honor of the occasion.

NO FOOD SHORTAGE FOR EUROPE IS SEEN

Now More Than Self-Sufficient Thanks to Careful Planning By Germany

D.N.B.

BERLIN, March 6.—Europe can feed 460 million people from its own resources while at the present only 340 million people are living on the European Continent, according to an article written by State Secretary Herbert Backe of the Reich Ministry of Food, entitled "Europe on its own feet" and carried in the weltpressedienst.

Since autumn 1939, Mr. Backe writes, a new era in agricultural organization and work in Europe had begun. From the World War Germany learned her lesson and, drawing the necessary conclusions, took such measures as to enable her to supply the European nations during the third war winter with sufficient grain. In order to attain complete self-sufficiency, Europe had to increase its area under cultivation still further, growing had to be improved and the losses, occurring in storing, had to be eliminated. Mr. Backe specially recommends increases in grain, potato, vegetable and sugar beet production because these crops yield direct food values while meadows only yield cattle food, serving only indirectly the nations' food supply. They moreover involve losses in value which, in the case of milk, amount to 50 per cent and in the case of pork to 70 per cent, as well as in the case of eggs to 90 per cent. The greater the share is of animals in the production of food, the greater must also be the cultivated area for the attainment of self-sufficiency.

Mr. Backe then discusses the food reserves of the European Continent. At the outbreak of the present war, Europe was already supplying 91 per cent of its own needs. Germany, including the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia as well as the Government-General (former Poland) in its own territory, could increase this percentage to 109 per cent, Northern Europe to 167 per cent, Southeastern Europe to 177 per cent, Spain and Portugal to 204 per cent and France to 161 per cent so that the average yield for the entire Continent should be at about 134 per cent.

Moreover, France, Rumania and Spain can mobilize considerable food reserves. For instance, in the Southeastern countries of Europe only half of the amount and in France only two thirds of the amount which the German peasant is harvesting on the same area and the same soil on the average, is being harvested.

Only an increase of the average by 10 per cent will suffice to cover the amount which must be imported by Europe at the present. These figures prove, Backe concludes, that European self-sufficiency was not a dream but a problem that has been tackled with the necessary energy.

VICHY PROTESTS TO LOAN BY U.S. TO DE GAULLISTS

Henri-Haye Demands American Respect for French Possessions in Pacific

Domei

VICHY, March 6.—Gaston Henry-Haye, Vichy Ambassador to the United States, has conferred with Sumner Welles, United States Under-secretary of State, and has informed Mr. Welles that his Government has protested United States' loans granted to De Gaullist rebels in the Pacific, according to a Washington report received here today.

Mr. Henry-Haye, the report stated, has informed Mr. Welles that the Vichy Government maintains full authority over its territories in the Pacific and it expects all foreign nations to continue to recognize its legitimate position.

Mr. Welles also was informed of the indignation expressed by French circles regarding American press comments on French affairs, the report added.

During the course of a press interview following his conference with Mr. Welles, the French envoy refused to make any statement regarding the British bombing of Paris, pointing out that Premier Henri Philippe Petain already clearly has outlined France's attitude, the report said.

Mr. Henry-Haye, the report concluded, told correspondents that the victims, composed of French civilian workers, are suffering hunger and are defenseless.

Clash in Somaliland

Domei

LISBON, March 6.—British and French troops have clashed in French Somaliland in Africa, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch, quoting a Vichy radio broadcast today. The Governor of French Somaliland reportedly has lodged a stiff protest with the British authorities.

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WAR BULLETINS

WESTERN JAVA IN JAPANESE HANDS

Domei

SAIGON, March 7.—According to enemy information reaching here today, the Netherlands East Indies authorities have admitted that western Java has totally fallen into Japanese hands and resistance of Dutch troops has been remarkably weakened. Dutch troops have retreated from Batavia, capital of the Netherlands East Indies, and communications between the capital and other districts have been cut off, the information stated.

Buitenzorg has been occupied by Japanese Forces and Bandoeng is encircled by Japanese from the north, east and west, the information said, adding, Dutch troops, however, are giving stout resistance but they are being driven into a tight corner.

JAVA COLLAPSE MATTER OF DAYS

Domei

JAPANESE ARMY BASE, March 6.—With Batavia already in Japanese hands, Bandoeng within a few kilometers of a Japanese encirclement and Surabaya closely besieged, collapse of the whole Java defenses is regarded by observers here as a matter of a few days. These observers said that the past 150 hours blitzkrieg in Java has paralyzed Dutch resistance. It was pointed out that the Japanese landing on the eastern shores, which avoided a direct attack on Surabaya, has isolated the naval port by taking all keypoints located to its west.

N.E.I. AUTHORITIES ADMIT BIG DEFEATS

Domei

SHANGHAI, March 7.—A Netherlands East Indies war communique issued yesterday admitted that successive Japanese aerial assaults have thrown Dutch forces into confusion and Netherlands troops are facing a most critical moment, according to a Bandoeng dispatch reaching here today. Fierce fighting is in progress at various sectors in Java and Dutch forces have continued a dogged resistance, stated the communique, adding, however, several cities in eastern Java, including Djokjakarta, have been occupied by Japanese troops.

DUTCH ADMIT LOSS OF BATAVIA

Domei

LISBON, March 6.—Acknowledging the loss of Batavia, the Dutch High Command in Bandoeng announced that the Netherlands Indies army defending Batavia was forced to evacuate the capital city yesterday morning in the face of strong Japanese Forces, according to a BBC radio broadcast intercepted here today.

4 VESSELS ON IRRAWADDY DESTROYED

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, March 6.—Imperial Japanese Army planes at 11 a.m. March 5 completely destroyed four 1,000-ton enemy vessels on the Irrawaddy River, in Burma, it was disclosed today.

BUITENZORG OCCUPIED BY JAPANESE

Domei

BERLIN, March 6.—Japanese troops have occupied Buitenzorg, 36 miles south of Batavia, after a fierce engagement with allied forces, the official German News Agency reported here today. With the capture of Buitenzorg, Japanese Forces now have control of all key points in western Java, except Bandoeng, D.N.B. said.

BATAAN ENEMY POSITIONS BLASTED

Domei

ON THE PHILIPPINE FRONT, March 7.—Formations of the Kimura, Yamada and Nishida air units yesterday rained bombs on enemy positions on the Bataan Peninsula, inflicting severe damage. Meanwhile, the Ishikawa, Yoshida and Kawanami units of the Japanese Army Air Force, on March 4 and 5, severely bombed powerful enemy anti-aircraft batteries on the west coast of the Bataan Peninsula as well as strong artillery positions in a jungle region, causing fires at four points.

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Imperial Rescript Day Will Be Observed by Entire Nation Today

Today is the third Imperial Rescript Observance Day. Within the last three months since the Imperial Rescript declaring war on the United States and Britain was promulgated on December 8, 1941, the Japanese Empire has scored a long series of brilliant war results which compare more than favorably to any in the world's annals of war. Today's event is especially significant, as the fall of Singapore and the occupation of Batavia have been realized since the second Imperial Rescript Observance Day on February 8. Japan's gigantic task of constructing a Greater East Asia is on its steady way toward fruition. No ceremony will be held at Government institutions, schools and business concerns today, due to Sunday but all the entire nation will offer silent prayers for the souls of the war dead and the continued victories of the Japanese soldiers and sailors at the front. Yoshihisa Kuzuo, of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, will broadcast on Imperial Rescript Observance in the morning.

GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE COMES TO SUCCESSFUL END

Railway, Communications and Agriculture Ministers Speak On Last Day

The five-day Gubernatorial Conference, which was opened on March 3, was concluded Saturday afternoon with satisfactory results, reports Domei.

The last day's session of the conference was opened Saturday morning at the Home Ministry when deliberations were concentrated on various matters under the jurisdiction of the Railways, Communications, Overseas and Agriculture Ministries.

In the course of the conference a series of instructive speeches were delivered by Yoshiaki Hatta, Railway Minister, Ken Terashima, Communications Minister, and Hiroya Ino, Agriculture Minister.

ANOTHER HEADACHE SEEN FOR PRESIDENT OF U.S.

Revelation That America Has New Naval Base at Eritrea Causes Worry

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, March 6.—President Roosevelt, at his Press conference today, criticized Captain Oliver Lyttleton, British Production Minister, for revealing the establishment of a new United States naval base at Eritrea, in northwestern Africa, according to a Washington report received here.

When newspaper correspondents pointed out that British censors had allowed its publication, while it was withheld in the United States, President Roosevelt asserted that any reference to the base would be an invitation to the enemy to bombard installations there with consequent risks and loss of time.

Captain Lyttleton, on his return from the Middle East, revealed that the base is not very big at present, but that later it will be an excellent base.

He said the capacity of the trans-Iranian railway to the Soviet Union for carring war materials has been trebled.

1,010 Interned in U.S.

The number of Japanese residents who have been interned in the United States and who have been identified totals 1,010, according to an official telegram reaching the Foreign Office from the International Red Cross society on Saturday.

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ALWA ON ALERT WARNE-ADMIRAL

Enemy's trength Smashed but Tactics Must pected

Commenti the significance of the successvements of the Imperial Navjava, Vice-Admiral Hisao Ichinints out that the enemy fleet w been completely wiped off th Greater East Asia, but warns anese people to prepare for guactics as even Anglo-American cannot be of such low quality least a make-believe attempt to cat reprisals for their crushing dewill not be made. Vice-Adminanura's comment follows:

"The Japanvy, which spread its dragnet in tha Sea, finally came across the mought-for enemy fleet off Surabaya Batavia and dealt, during the eg naval encounter, a blow that vy wiped the Sea of Greater East clean of the enemy forces.

"The positi the enemy was further weakenwhen the Imperial Forces, aftefecting simultaneous landings succlly on Java, captured Batavia, the al of the island.

"There are reasons for the enemy appearing in Java Sea. The first and the negaphase is, now that the strongest base Hawaii, Ohtorishima (Wake), GuaManila and Shonanto (Singapore) been rendered impossible for th to utilize, they sought a safe base Java. The other, the more positiveison, was a costly attempt to makgesture to Australia of sending the pised aid.

"Whicheveray be the reason, the fact remains t it is hardly possible for them to ke up for the loss of vessels, aircraand men suffered since the outbreak the hostilities. The ratio of 5-5-3rced upon some years ago has been mpletely reversed and an absolute uprhand is now held by Japan.

Befe the Battle

"The naval trength of the enemy before the wawas:

Hawaiian Wters centering around Pearl Harbor: nine capital ships; two aircraft carris; five A-class cruisers; six B-class cisers; 16 destroyers; 10 submarines an some others.

Philippine Waters centering around Manila: two aircraft carriers; five cruisers; 15 destroyers; 15 submarines; three mine-sweepers; six gun-boats and and nine others totaling 55.

Australian Waters: four cruisers; five destroyers; five coast guard cutters; two torpedo-boats; one gun-boat and four others totaling 57.

Singapore Waters: three cruisers; five destroyers; four submarines; seven mine-sweepers; eight coast guard cutters; 10 torpedo-boats and 10 others totaling 50.

"Relying too much on the strength of these vessels, the so-called A.B.C.D. camp vainly dreamed of crushing Japan through its combined operations. However, as a result of the carefully mapped out strategy of the Imperial Forces, these hopes were completely shattered.

After the Debacle

"At daybreak of December 8, 1941, the Japanese Navy Air Units, carrying out a blitz-attack on Pearl Harbor, accomplished the following amazing war results:

Battleships sunk included one California-type; one Maryland-type; one Arizona-type; one Utah-type and another, totaling 5.

Battleships damaged beyond repair included one California-type; one Maryland-type and one Nevada-type totaling three vessels.

Numerous other cruisers, destroyers, etc. were either sent to the bottom or heavily damaged so that the American Pacific Fleet was virtually wiped out of existance.

"Close on the heels of this remarkable achievement the Imperial Navy Units sent the Prince of Wales and Repulse, the two 'unsinkable floating fortresses' of the British Navy, to a watery grave.

"On January 12, the American aircraft carrier, Lexington, which managed to escape the Pearl Harbor debacle, was sunk in the seas west of Hawaii, this being followed by many other triumphs for our invincible Navy, which wound up its streak of remarkable feats by scoring another outstanding victory off Surabaya and Batavia.

"As the above military accomplishments will prove beyond doubt, the mainstay of the enemy fleet has been annihilated, leaving only a few aircraft carriers and a small number of cruisers and destroyers, which are capable only of resorting to guerilla tactics.

500 Enemy Ships at Large

"Numerically, however the enemy is still fairly strong as over 500 men-of-war are still at large and it will consequently be sometime before they are completely wiped out from the Sea of Greater East Asia.

"It stands to reason, then, that so long as these warships remain intact in the Pacific, Japan must be prepared for an attack as the enemy is always waiting for a chance to strike back. The enemy's appearance in the vicinity of Ohtorishima, in the Carolines, and more recently, the raid over Minamitorishima, an isolated islet some 2,000 kilometers away from Tokyo, are some of the examples of his intentions.

"To reveal the bare truth, the Japanese Navy, in the course of the battles off Surabaya and Batavia, was rather disappointed in the weakness of the enemy power; as a matter of fact, only torpedo-boats were sufficient to crush them as the strategy used by the enemy was no comparison at all to the competency of the Imperial Navy.

"Since they are helpless before the might of our forces, it is highly probable that the enemy, instead of operating during the broad daylight will avail itself of the darkness of the night like a sneak thief, but that is exactly what the Imperial Navy is hoping for.

"Year in and year out, officers and men of our forces were given strenuous training, beyond imagination even of the Japanese people themselves, and during these vigorous practices, they acquired a confidence of becoming victorious in battles waged with any other navy in the world.

Enemy's Floating Bases

"It must be stressed, however, that even if the whole of the Pacific and the Indian Oceans are placed under Japanese domination, there is always the possibility of trans-Pacific flight or an aerial attack from the enemy's floating bases. Besides, we should bear in mind that the Americans themselves have their own peculiar navy spirit, pride and tradition.

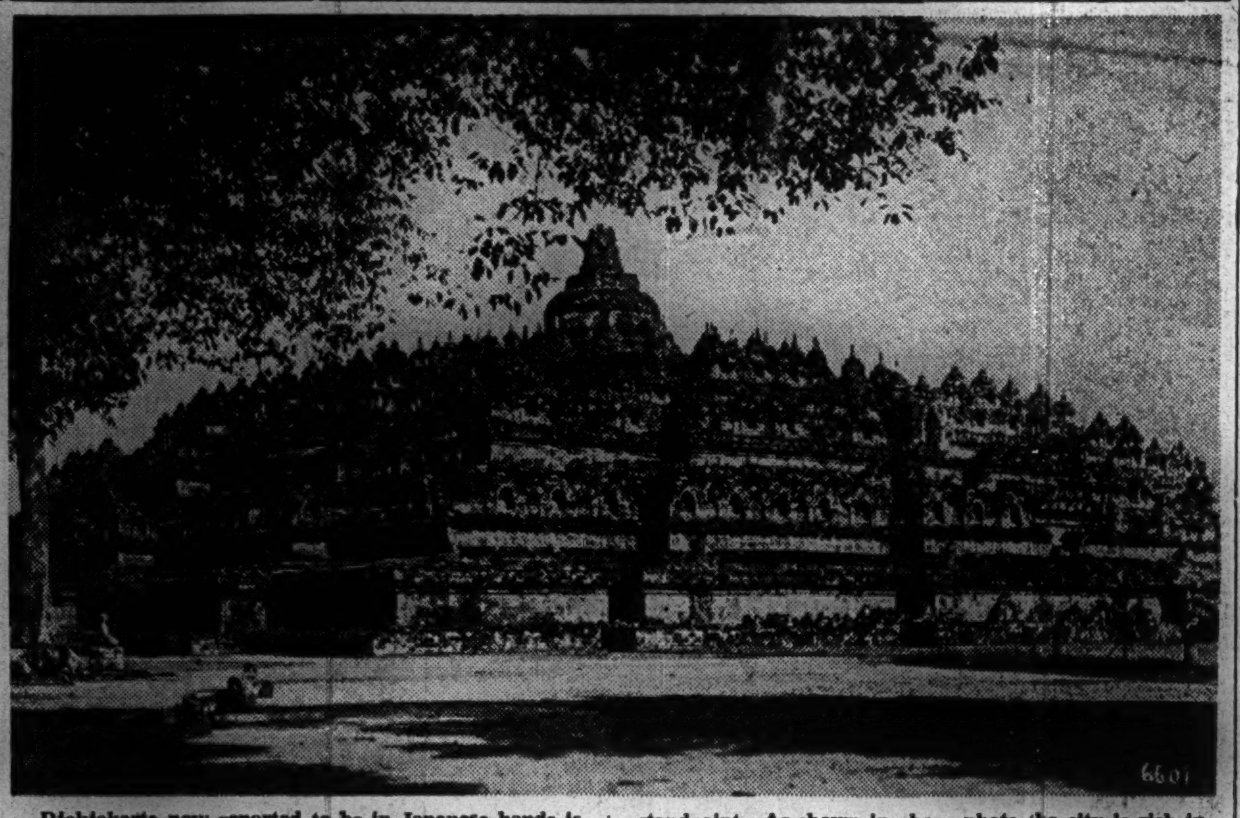
"When I visited the Annapolis Naval Academy years ago, I was told of the bravery of Captain John Paul Jones whose statue stands within the compound of the Academy.

"Captain Jones, when he attacked the British Isles on a warship converted from a merchantman and was advised by the British forces to surrender after taking a terrific beating, replied in rage that he had not even started the war and consequently, could not understand the British advice to surrender.

"There is also the case of Admiral David G. Farragut whose bravery was demonstrated during the Civil War. At least some of the American naval spirit such as manifested by these men must be left in the minds of the present-day officers, who worshipped the statue of the hero day in and day out while they were still cadets at the Academy.

"Before slighting the enemy, therefore, the Japanese people should complete their preparations for a long war and resolve to fight to the bitter end by refraining from being too exultant over the brilliant victories scored so far."

Now Under Japanese Control



Djokjakarta now reported to be in Japanese hands is one of the well-known cities in Java from the historical standpoint. As shown in above photo the city is rich in historic remains especially those of Buddhist origin.

NEW COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED BY ARMY

Ordinance Issued for Selection Of Administrators for Occupied Areas

The Japanese Army has established Special Army Administrative Units for the purpose of looking after administration in regions occupied by it in the War of Greater East Asia. Simultaneously, an Imperial ordinance concerning the appointments of provisional officials in these units was promulgated Saturday to become effective immediately.

The Army has already selected a number of noted persons from among political, financial and industrial domains and asked for their services and cooperation on general administrative planning, industry, economy, finance, communications and culture on the spot. As a result of this ordinance, they are given official grades and treatment in the Army.

Article 1 of the regulations concerning the appointments of officials in the Special Army Administrative Units follows:

"The following officials are eligible as members in the Special Army Administrative Units in the War of Greater East Asia: 55 full-time army civil governors of the Chokunin rank; 350 full-time army governors of the Sonin rank; 102 full-time army technicians of the Sonin rank, of whom five are to be of the Chokunin rank; 12 full-time army interpreters of the Sonin rank; and 1,004 army junior secretaries, army junior interpreters and army junior technicians, all of the Hannin rank."

The governors will be appointed by the Higher Civil Service Examination Committee from people having both high education and experience.

DNEISTER BRIDGE IN USE

Tighina-Tiraspol Connections Now Restored

Transocean

BUCHAREST, March 5.—An important railway bridge across the Dneister River was reopened to general traffic in a ceremony attended by many high officials.

The bridge connects the Bessarabian frontier town of Tighina with Tiraspol in Transnistria. It had been destroyed during the war, and repairs had been undertaken by the local authorities. Attending the ceremony of reopening were the Governor of Bessarabia, General Vioculecu; the Governor of Transnistria, Professor Alexianu, as well as German Railways representatives Minister Pflaumer and General Rothkirch.

NO HEADWAY IN CAIRO TALK

British Unable to Send More Food Supplies to Egypt

Transocean

ANKARA, February 23—Negotiations pending for some time between the Egyptian Government and the British Embassy in Cairo about additional British food imports into Egypt have thus far had no satisfactory results.

The British stressed that British food imports into Egypt were just enough for the requirements of the British Army and that it was impossible for Britain to spare tonnage for the food imports for the civilian population.

Britain was not even in a position to make good the deficiency in cereals by imports due to British military purchases in Egypt.

MOSCOW NIGHT RAID DESCRIBED BY NAZIS

Luftwaffe Pierces Strong Defense in Capital for Successful Bombing

D.N.B.

BERLIN, March 6.—The German High Command in announcing the details regarding the bombing of Moscow on the night from Thursday to Friday, declared the German bombers approached the precints of the metropolis without difficulty although they had to pass the AA barrage, which were put up by the Soviets over the capital.

The visibility was good and the bombs were dropped in the assigned districts according to orders.

It said that four 250 kilogram bombs hit important war buildings in the center of the town. After the detonations of the bombs, high flames could be observed at various places.

All German bombers returned to their bases safely after the raid, which lasted for about an hour.

Simultaneously, the High Command stated that in the course of a fierce battle to the east of Kursk, one German tank division in six weeks and at three different points arrested the advance of Soviet Russian forces, which tried to penetrate the German lines.

During the fighting, it said, eight Soviet divisions were beaten back with some 14 tanks, 43 guns, 43 heavy infantry weapons, 40 motor lorries, 100 sleighs and more than 1,000 horses as well as numerous light infantry weapons either captured or destroyed.

In the campaign, more than 400 prisoners including a Bolshevik colonel and the divisional staff were taken prisoner and the number of dead left by the enemy on the battlefields, exceeded three times this figure.

The communique further asserted the German armored cars on this occasion had to stand a very severe test since the gigantic snowdrifts, ice and bitter cold greatly impeded their advance. However, in close cooperation with the infantry and sappers units, the enemy's fighting spirit was at last broken.

BRITISH TROOPS SCOFF EASY LIFE OF OFFICERS

General Staff in Cairo Gets All Freedom Driving Car and Playing Golf

Transocean

LISBON, February 21.—The life led behind the lines by the British General Staff in Cairo is the subject of lively criticism on the part of the British troops on the North African front, according to the Daily Mail.

"It is criticism which errs in its objective," says Alexander Clifford, correspondent of the Daily Mail in Cairo, "but it is intelligible and significant. While the troops at the front lack every kind of freedom and must face death 24 hours daily, officers in Cairo drive twice a day by car to headquarters, play golf in the afternoon, wear well-cut uniforms and probably have never heard a bomb explode or a serious shot fired."

Mr. Clifford declares that such life behind the front is foolish. Though it has not been directly responsible for the loss of a battle, it certainly has caused direct damage.

ITALIAN NAVY PLAYS MAJOR ROLE IN WAR

British Mediterranean Fleet No Longer Effective in Guarding Supply Lines

ROME, March 6—Little is known by the outside world of the silent but successful activities of the Italian Navy in the Mediterranean Sea. As a basic principle, the Italian Admiralty never advertises its deeds and successes. However, a glance through the past records of the Italian naval and air forces in the Mediterranean will readily reveal their effectiveness.

It is due to the untiring vigilance and constant activities of the Italian Navy that the Italo-German forces in Libya were able to turn the much heralded and much advertised British offensive which was started last November into a fiasco, and to convert it into a surprising but successful counter-offensive in North Africa. Notwithstanding the desperate efforts of the British Mediterranean fleet and air forces to harass Italian convoys, which were supplying the Axis forces in North Africa with war supplies and fresh troops, the Italian Navy was able to ensure safe passages of these ships.

British Lose Many

In these repeated but fruitless attempts, the British Mediterranean fleet lost a great number of warships. Moreover, not only were the Italian warships successful in protecting their convoys, they were equally successful in carrying out offensive operations against British naval forces. The most recent of such operations is the raid on the British fleet in Alexandria by Italian warships. It is reliably reported that during this raid, Italian seacraft destroyed two of the most powerful British warships.

The activity of the Italian Navy has also threatened British sea communication lines in the Mediterranean area. The British have suffered so many reverses that Prime Minister Winston Churchill in a recent speech before the House of Commons admitted that the British were now compelled to send all war supplies and reinforcements to Egypt, the Near East and Russia by way of the Cape of Good Hope.

Meanwhile, those British convoys that are obliged to ply the Mediterranean waters to transport supplies to Malta and Tobruk are continually being subjected to destructive attacks of the Italian Navy. In some instances, these convoys were forced to race back to their original port of embarkation with Italian warships hot on their trail, such as that occurred on February 17.

Losses Inflicted

Since last November, the losses inflicted on the British Mediterranean fleet by the Italian Navy, and to which losses the British Admiralty officially admitted, are as follows:

British ships sunk: Nine cruisers, one monitor, 11 destroyers, one minelayer and 24 submarines, totaling 117,000 tons.

British ships badly damaged: Two dreadnaughts and a large number of minor warships.

Besides the above, 110 merchant ships totaling 500,000 tons have been sunk during the same period.

During the last 15 days alone, the British have lost 13 freighters, one cruiser, three destroyers and three submarines and numerous minor ships were damaged in the Mediterranean.

Aside from the above successes, the Italian Navy has succeeded in keeping the sea lanes between Italy and Libya open for the Axis convoys carrying vital shipments to their forces fighting the British in North Africa. Although these convoys are still subjected to insidious attacks of the British submarines, the Italian Navy has managed to continually harass these raiders. It is only in a few cases that these British undersea craft have been able to cause some damages.

The fact that the British have lost over 50 submarines since the outbreak of the present hostilities, clearly shows the superiority of the Italian fleet in the Mediterranean Sea.

SECOND FRONT PLAN OF ALLIES HOPELESS

Europe or Africa Decided as Second War Front to Meet Nazi's Spring Offensive

The spring offensive which Germany is expected to launch against the Russians will be counteracted by the Allies by establishing a second front either in Europe or Africa.

This belief has been heightened by a recent declaration made by a well-known British broadcasting news commentator to the effect that the Allies will not stand aside as observers in case of a large scale German push on the Eastern Front, but would take positive counter-measures for which they are preparing, reports a Yomiuri correspondent from Buenos Aires.

To Shift Attention

(1) The miserable reverses repeatedly suffered by the United States in the southern Pacific are compelling the leaders of the nation to quiet public discontent by achieving some brilliant war successes. In this respect, President Roosevelt believes he can do this by giving his people true reports of victories he expects to gain in Europe.

(2) Soviet Russia, which is believed the target of the German and Italian spring offensive has had her fighting strength in Europe reduced from 30 to 45 per cent as compared with June of last year. On top of that, only 20 per cent of the war materials promised to the Soviet Union by the Allies in December of last year has been delivered.

Under the circumstances, Russia is eager to see a new front established by Britain and the United States as soon as possible. In this connection, Soviet Ambassador to London, Ivan Maisky, and Maxim Litvinov, Soviet Ambassador to Washington, are reported to have stressed the need of a second front to the British and American Governments.

May Attack Suez

(3) The large-scale offensive expected to be taken by Germany and Italy, it is feared by Britain, will naturally affect western Asia including the Suez Canal, which will in turn threaten the British route to India.

As a result, Britain sees her treasure house, India, threatened from two sides; namely, from the East by Japan, and the West, by Germany and Italy. Thus, the establishment of a second fighting line to offset a German drive toward western Asia is urgently needed by Britain.

As to the possible location of the projected new theater of war, the Yomiuri correspondent gives Scandinavia, northern France and the Iberian and the Dakar sectors as possibilities.

Of these possible locations, the correspondent attaches the first importance to the Iberian and the Dakar sectors discarding the others as valueless in the light of geographical reasons. There are many indications, he points out, that the Allies will establish a new front in the Iberian Peninsula and British Dakar.

Close to Gibraltar

First, he asserts, these areas are close to Gibraltar making them possible to use fully the British naval power at Malta. The same sectors on the other hand make up the vital points in the Allied defense line connecting Gibraltar, Portuguese Azores, Portuguese Cape Verde, French Dakar and the Spanish Canary Islands.

Through the establishment of a new front here, the Allies are hoping to protect the Anglo-American communication line, to check to some extent the threat to South America, and to keep open the communication line between Britain and India via southern Africa.

That this last mentioned location will be adopted by the Allies, according to the correspondent, may be judged from the various strategic moves taken by the Allies including the landing of British parachute troops in France and the dispatch of another United States contingent to northern Ireland.

The correspondent however, is of the opinion that the Allied forces will fail in their plan to establish an effective second front because he explains the Allies will have to possess first of all, sufficient strength both in men and material in order to successfully engage the expected combined armies of France, Spain and Portugal.

Moreover, the British and the United States troops to be landed in the new sector should be better in number and quality than the German forces with whom they will be brought face to face. In the light of these facts, he believes, the Allies have no chance of victory.

TOKYO TO DONATE PLANES

Campaign Starts to Solicit Contributions From Households

A city-wide movement to donate 35 warplanes to the Japanese Army and Navy in order to express Tokyo's gratitude for the brilliant victories of the fighting forces was begun on Friday under the joint auspices of the local Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

The funds for the purchase of the warplanes will be obtained by voluntary contributions from Tokyo's 1,400,000 families by the end of April.

CHOSENESE ARE WILLING TO COOPERATE WITH JAPAN

They Realize War Aims and Are Determined to See It Through, Says Minami

The people of Chosen have a profound conviction that they are Japanese subjects, and are rejoicing in the consecutive victories of the Imperial Forces, declared General Jiro Minami, Governor-General of Chosen, upon his arrival in Shimonoseki from Chosen Thursday. They have come to realize through the War of Greater East Asia that the program of Asia for the Asiatic races cannot be established until the hostile Anglo-American influences are expelled from this part of the world, he added.

In his press interview, before boarding the 9:25 a.m. train for Tokyo, General Minami said that the people of Chosen have renewed their determination to see this war through no matter how long it may be protracted, for they know that its successful conclusion will solidify the unity of Chosen and Japan Proper.

After reviewing the brilliant military victories in the south, General Minami stressed that Japan's successful constructive work in the southern regions, the importance of which parallels military operations, depends much upon the perfection of national defense in the North.

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MISAO SUGA
Program Comprised of
Poems by TAKUBOKU ISHIKAWA
Composed by
Tatsunosuke Koshitani
Accompaniment: T. KOSHITANI
at the piano
Friday March 20, { Matinee: 2 p.m.
Evening: 7 p.m.
Nichigeki Shogekijo (5th Floor of Nippon Gekijo)

Miss MISAO SUGA, one of my pupils possesses a beautiful and well-trained voice. It gives me pleasure to know that she plans to offer a debut recital, presenting a program consisting of poems by the late noted Japanese poet TAKUBOKU ISHIKAWA, which have been set to music with complete sympathetic understanding of the lyric emotion of the poems by TATSUNOSUKE KOSHITANI. I am sure that Miss SUGA will render these numbers with artistic interpretations and that her recital will be an outstanding concert of the season.

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EMPIRE FACED WITH BIG RESPONSIBILITY

Must Restore Freedom and Lead All Nations Coming Under Guidance

With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Japan shoulders manifold responsibilities. As the strongest Pacific Power, in which status it finds itself, Japan will have to restore freedom to the East Asiatic nations under its guidance. Politically and economically, the country will have to lead them in the proper direction. Culturally, Japan will have to pay a great deal of its attention to induce these nations to cooperate for a cultural reconstruction of Greater East Asia. The germs of European and American culture which have been injected into them in the past must be expelled. Under the headline "Greater East Asia War and Significance of Racial History," Hinonobu Matsumoto has written the following article to the most recent issue of the Gaiko Jiho, noted magazine devoted to international affairs:

"Japanese cultural science is well-equipped, surpassing that in the Western countries, but Japan's seclusion from international intercourse for many centuries apparently caused the country's learning to be rather narrow in its range of observation. Materials of study are in many instances limited to the confines of this country. The absorption of Western science and culture was active after the Meiji Restoration. Japan's cultural relations have been very close with Chosen, Manchuria and China and naturally data collected in these regions has been used for Japan's advantage, yet on the other hand studies on a great many islands dotted on the Pacific, Southeastern Asiatic Continent and American Continent are neglected.

"For instance, Japan's Oriental History is compiled mainly on the basis of matters pertaining to China and India, having nothing to do with the South Seas especially the history of the Pacific. This is a distorted way of compiling the history of the Orient and does not conform with the true spirit of Japan. Take Japanese mythology for instance. The Kojiki and Nihonshoki, oldest extant historical records of Japan, are replete with episodes related to the sea. The ancestors of the Japanese were seafaring people. They braved the dangers of Japan's neighboring seas. Since, however, the capital of the Japanese Empire was fixed in the mountainous district of Yamato and, as a result of the deep-seated influence of Chinese culture, far from being sea-minded, the people of the upper classes have been attaching too much importance to living on land, fearing the sea and unheeding the experience and wealth which comes from seagoing adventures.

Instinct Finds Way to Sea

"However, the instinct dormant in the Japanese mind often broke out of the rut and found a way to the sea. People along the coasts of Western Japan during the Muromachi Period were considerably active overseas. Japanese merchant vessels under special charter of the Shogunate Gov[illegible] sailed over uncharted waters [illegible] southern seas. Hideyoshi's [illegible] expedition to Chosen was [illegible] out under the dashing spirit [illegible] seafaring Japanese warriors. Many [illegible] sailed to far-flung shores of the [illegible]thwestern countries of East Asia. [illegible] the Tokugawa Shogunate closed the doors of Japan for nearly 300 years, during which time this country remained uninfluenced by foreign countries, keeping itself intact like an oyster in its shell.

"After the dawn of the Meiji Restoration ambitious Japanese went over to Hawaii and North America as emigrants and there they established great influence beyond dispute. Japanese divers became active on Thursday Island off the northern coast of Australia. Active business enterprises of Japanese in other regions of the South Seas are surprising Europeans and Americans. The United States Immigration Act and the White Australian Principle were the result of all this. The Netherlands East Indies and French Indo-China also once resorted to measures controlling Japanese activities. These confronting circumstances left Manchoukuo, Chosen, China and part of South America only for the Japanese to become active in their business fields. The Manchurian Affair broke out as a natural sequel to all this and in turn developed into the China Affair.

"The Japanese people like the southern regions. When unnatural political barriers are removed, they will surge toward the southern countries, where Nature produces important materials. Japanese hereafter must emerge from their insular dispositions and reappear in an Oceanic fashion. Studies in ethnological origin will not be altogether unnecessary in this connection."

"The origin of the Japanese language is difficult to tell exactly. Extensive study has given no satisfaction thus far. Many Japanese and foreign scholars attach significance to the importation of northern culture into this country and trace the origin of the Japanese language to the Uralo-Altai group of languages. It is true the grammatical construction of Japanese has close affinity to the Uralo-Altai group, but scholars apparently neglect the connections of the Japanese language with the southern regions. They have completely shut their eyes to Japan's relations with the Oceanic islands and southern Asiatic Continent.

"Their attachment of much significance to the northern races and culture is one-sided. Japanese, it is true, has many similarities to the Uralo-Altai languages in grammatical structure, but has no kinship to them as regards vocabulary. Unless a language has close connections in vocabularies with another language, it cannot be asserted that the two are included in the same category. Speaking of vocabularies, the Japanese language has a great many similarities to the Khmer language and other southern dialects included in southern Indo-China.

"Japanese is a compound language consisting of many dialects brought with tribes which immigrated into this country from different parts. Northern dialects gave the Japanese language its grammatical structure and southern dialects formed an integral part in its vocabulary. This fact suggests the confluence of two cultures from the north and south in these islands. This characterizes the trait of Japanese culture. On the Chinese Continent two racial stocks, one the northern Asians and the other southern Asians, were engaged in contest for supremacy for a long period. The former was represented by Mongols, Tungus and Turkomans and the latter by Chinese, Tibetans, Annamites and Malayans.

"Scholars who try to link the Japanese language to the Uralo-Altai languages simply intend to prove the chain binding some northern Asian stocks with the Japanese race, but are not able to find out why the nomadic and huntsmen's culture of northern Asia came to be planted in the islands of Japan over the sea and then developed. This is simply due to the fact that the immigration of southern Asians with a large percentage of Oceanic features served as a medium for this. Otherwise, the characteristic features of Japanese culture are difficult to explain. The roles played by our ancestors coming from the south must not be lost sight of.

"Ethnologically, the southern Asian races can be divided into one group in East Asia, namely, the Tibeto-Chinese race and Austro-Asia race. The latter is subdivided into various smaller groups of languages spoken by natives in the Pacific islands. What scholars call the Malayo-Polynesian language is another name for the Austro-Asian language mainly spoken by many Pacific islanders. The Malay language is one of its representatives. The islands inhabited by men speaking this language extend from Madagascar near Africa to Easter Island near the American Continent.

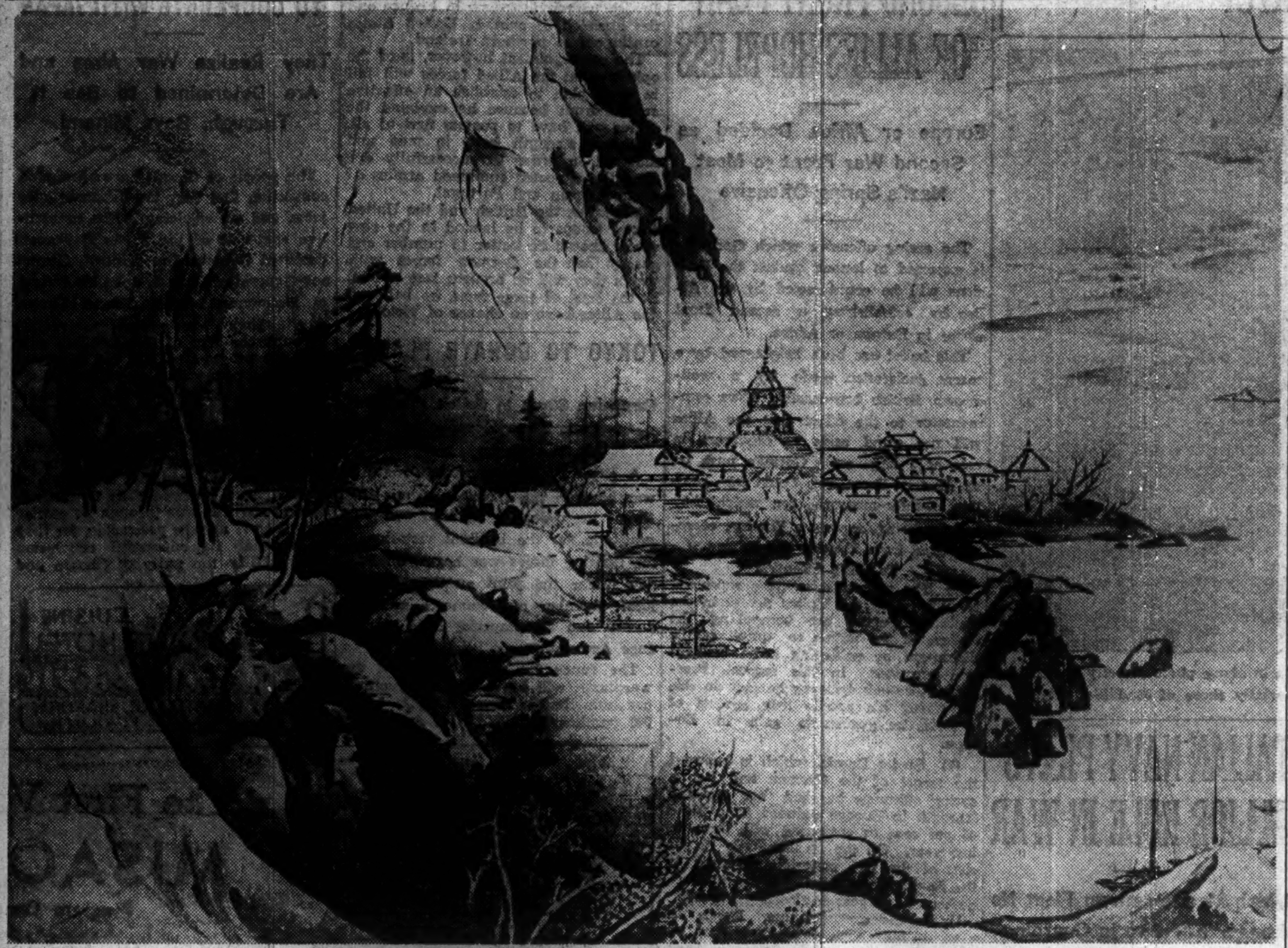
"The characteristic features of the Japanese language, as was stated in the preceding paragraphs, are that it has similarities to the northern Asiatic languages and southern Asiatic languages. Some scholars are of the opinion that the Japanese language existed long before the Asiatic races were divided into the northern and southern groups, but others insist that it is very much affected by two elements from the north and south. The latter opinion is gaining greater momentum. There remains no room for doubt, however, that regular inhabitants have lived in Japan from time immemorial. Their dialect, which has been welded into Japanese consisted of northern and southern elements.

"Culturally and physically, the Japanese are equipped with northern and southern elements at the same time and naturally are adaptable to their development northward and southward. The War of Greater East Asia is ample testimony of this. The Japanese race is showing its bravery in both regions. Hawaii in the west, Burma in the east, Australia and New Guinea in the south and the cold wilderness in northwestern Mengchiang are the stages of Japanese operations. From an insular standpoint this is really unprecedented, but from an Oceanic element with which the Japanese are amply gifted, this is quite natural.

"A great many islands are dotted over a vast expanse of the Pacific between Hawaii and New Zealand. They are called the Polynesian Islands. Polynesians have a mythology of their own. In it a hero-god named Tane is worshipped as the first ancestor of mankind. Hachijo Island of Japan also has its mythological human ancestress named Tane, who survived a great inundation, as in the case of the Ark of Noah. Among inhabitants of Palau Island, included in Japan's mandatory South Sea islands, exists a mythology similar in substance to that surrounding Toyotama-hime recorded in the Kojiki. The same story also is told among the inhabitants of the Celebes and other islands in the Netherlands East Indies.

"In various respects, the Japanese are not absolute strangers to the Polynesians. That these islands have been occupied or are about to be taken by Japan, after which the benign Imperial rule will guide them, means that they are coming back to their original status. Japan's extension of influence to these regions is quite different from the violent measures resorted to by Europeans, who deprived the Polynesians of their freedom and independence."

LANDSCAPE BY HOGAI KANO



Painted in black and white on paper
Owned by Count Kimifuji Muromachi

In the chaotic period of Japanese art after the Meiji Restoration, Hogai Kano (1829—1888) appeared. Having when young followed the orthodox lines of the Kano school, he subsequently inaugurated a renaissance in modern Japanese art. The Meiji Restoration occurred when he was in the prime of life, and though he had always suffered from extreme poverty, he continued the study of painting unceasingly, until at last in 1884 he became acquainted with Kakuzo Okakura and was recognized by Ernest Fenollosa with whom he reached complete agreement in their object of building up a new Japanese art. Hogai Kano, together with Gaho Hashimoto, has been regarded as the forerunner of modern Japanese painting.

The former made such religious pictures as the Goddess of Mercy, painted fully-colored Taoist and Buddhist figures, and also executed portraits and landscapes of remarkable excellence in black and white. On the latter subjects he was not a strict follower of the Kano school, which had degenerated in recent years, but he studied the old masters Sesshu and Sesson. Even in his landscapes Hogai Kano showed constructive design, and masterful and virile draughtsmanship.

(This is the eighth of the Sunday series of masterpieces of Japanese arts presented by the Kokusai Bunka Shinkokai.)

WHEAT PRODUCTION IN EUROPE BOOSTED

Crop Excluding Russia Exceeds 1940—Many Countries Increase Industries

Transocean

BERLIN, February 22.—The total wheat harvest of Continental Europe, exclusive of Soviet Russia, amounted to 40,000,000 tons in 1941, according to figures just published by the International Agricultural Institute in Rome.

This figure exceeds that of the preceding year by 4,000,000 tons, but is 6,500,000 tons less than the record crop of 1939.

Another piece of information which has now been issued is that Germany has succeeded in increasing her butter production by 47 per cent as compared with pre-war days.

As the planting of oil-bearing fruit in Germany, Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria has been further increased this year, the British blockade is being satisfactorily counteracted. An increase in the prices of oil-bearing fruit and of pigs, as announced by the Minister of Food, should act as a stimulant.

In this connection, Bulgaria will increase its wheat area, and Rumania its clover area, this year.

Incidentally, 1,000 centers for collecting eggs have been established in the east, it has just been announced.

There is also a report that Latvia has increased her sugar beet area.

Meanwhile, owners of small garden holdings in Germany are being encouraged to grow more vegetables this year.

During the week, it was further announced that Belgian coal mines owned by the State produced 250,000 tons of coal last December, thus establishing a new record.

Oil-gas is meeting with an ever increasing use in Rumania. Several paper mills have now been linked up with the oil-gas pipeline there.

A message received here from Spain reports that a company has been established there for the building of nitrogen works in Murcia and Valencia. The machinery has been ordered from Germany. It states Spain increased its coal output to 9,300,000 tons last year.

Italy reports an early intensification of the exploitation of iron containing sand at the mouth of the Tiber River and at Naples.

A railway line from Sofia to Pernik, the biggest coal basin in the Balkans, will be built and completed this year, it is announced.

Finally a report from Agram states that a German chamber of commerce will be established there to further German-Croat trade relations.

LONDON DISCUSSES DEFEATS IN AFRICA

Rommel Out-Generals British Officers—Says Brains Not Bullets to Win War

Transocean

STOCKHOLM, February 23.—"The British thrust toward Tripoli has been written off in London. The British generals have been ousted by Colonel-General Erwin Rommel, Commander-in-Chief of the German North African Corps," declares the London correspondent of the Nya Dagligt Allehanda.

He adds that the British failure in Libya is openly discussed in London military circles.

The well-known military writer, Liddell Hart, blames to a certain extent the British public for having demanded from the British Government an offensive at all costs.

As the result, the British Government had to give in in the end although it was insufficiently prepared for an offensive on a large scale.

The Evening Standard voiced a new viewpoint. It pointed out that in England, everybody blindly trusted in arms and production, while little attention had been paid to the genius of the generals and the fighting spirit of the soldiers. It stressed that not only bullets but also brains are needed to win victories.

The paper asserted in this connection that the British in Libya had proved inferior in leadership.

While General Rommel never lost his head and always kept the situation in hand, the British had on various occasions lost control over their own tank formations.

U-BOATS NOT REFUELING AT FRENCH POSSESSIONS

Sumner Welles Forced to Admit Falsity of U.S. Newspaper Claims

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, March 5.—While the American Press recently claimed that the German submarines operating off the American coast were receiving their fuel supplies in the French possessions on the American continent the U.S. Under-Secretary of State, Sumner Welles, stated that he had to issue a denial on this allegation.

Welles declared that investigations had been made immediately following the respective reports in the American papers. The results proved beyond doubt that the newspaper claims were indeed untrue. Welles included in his denial particularly the French possessions of Guadalupe, French Guayana and the French owned island of Martinique.

HIGH PRAISE GIVEN TO DUKE OF AOSTA

Berlin Paper Eulogizes Former Italian Viceroy of Ethiopia —Famed as Soldier

D.N.B

BERLIN, March 5.—A great soldier and a patriot, the Duke of Aosta died, in Nairobi early this week. As the Viceroy of Ethiopia, he had been a prisoner of the British forces in Africa.

Amadeo of Savoy, the Duke of Aosta, was born on October 20, 1898, reported the Berliner Lokalanzeiger. At the age of 17 he volunteered for army service, and serving through the First World War, he rose to the rank of artillery captain.

Following the war, at the age of 22, he left Italy, which was torn by political dissension, and went to Africa. His purpose for traveling in this vast continent was not as a curious tourist but as a means of gaining personal, first-hand knowledge of this part of the world. As a civilian he became an employe of a factory on the Congo River, and before long he rose to the position of an assistant director.

Recognition as Desert Soldier

On his return to Italy a few years later, he again entered the Italian armed forces. As an aviator and as an officer of the Meharist troop, the camel corps, the Duke of Aosta took an active part in the further pacification of the Italian possessions in North Africa. He so distinguished himself in desert fighting that in an army report he was referred to as an "exemplary Sahara fighter." Subsequently he was promoted to the post of the commander of the artillery regiment stationed at Trieste, and in a short while he was transferred to the air force.

In November, 1937, through his brilliant record as a true and brave soldier, an example to his subordinates in every respect, the Duke was named the Viceroy of Ethiopia. During the years of construction and in the months of fighting against a more powerful enemy, it was chiefly due to the courage and the personality of the Viceroy that the Italian flag continued to wave over East Africa for so long.

When the British army drove toward its final stronghold in Ethiopia at Amba Alagi, as the commander of the Italian garrison, the Duke of Aosta maintained the continued resistance of his men despite the extreme shortage of arms and supplies. To the very last round of ammunition it was the example of its commander that made the Italian army fight.

Unbroken by Defeat

After months of constant attack, even after he was finally compelled to surrender, his will was not broken. In a memorable final message to Premier Benito Mussolini, the Duke reported, "We shall soon return to these lands which once again have been drenched with Italian blood for the sake of the greatness of our fatherland."

In recognition of the Duke's courage and achievement as a commander and a soldier, the Emperor of Italy rewarded him with the Golden Medal for bravery.

During his imprisonment under British guard, he was stricken with tuberculosis and was placed in a military hospital at Nairobi. He succumbed to the disease early this week. The death of the brave defender of Italian East Africa, concluded the Berlin journal, will be universally mourned.

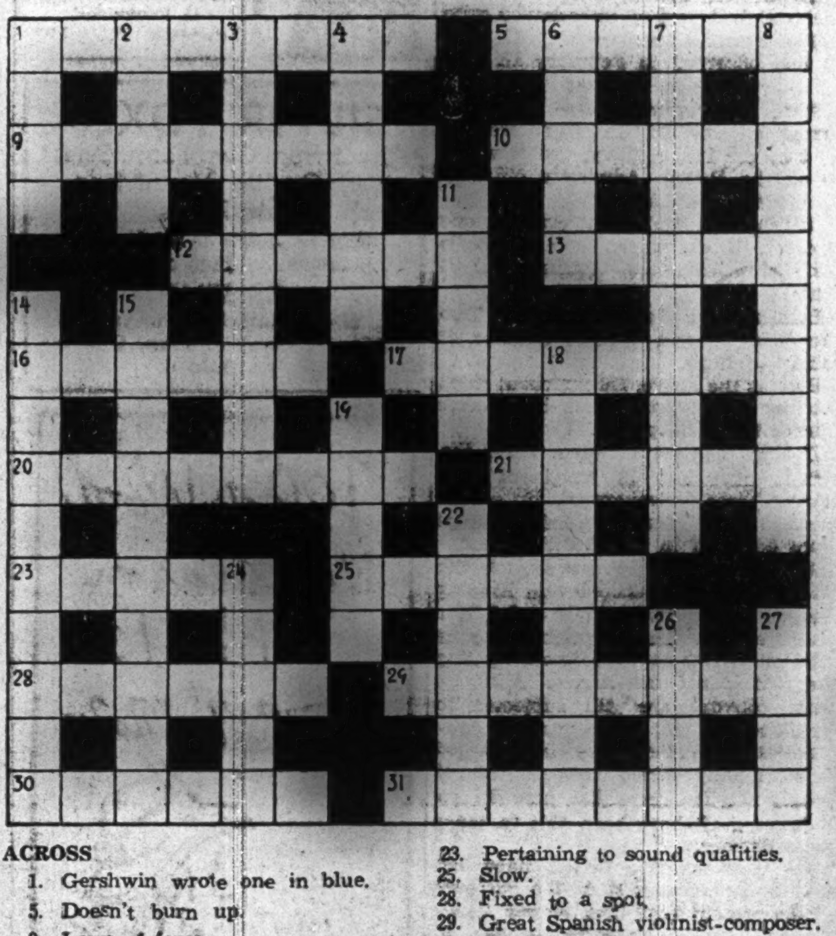
To Evacuate Gibraltar

Domei

ALGECIRAS, South Spain, March 6.—Probably 250 civilians, including women and children will be evacuated from Gibraltar, according to reports received here from the British stronghold today. News of this measure was said to have caused great excitement at Gibraltar.

Can You Do It? By Sax

CROSSWORD PUZZLE No. 7



ACROSS

1. Gershwin wrote one in blue.
5. Doesn't burn up.
9. Laws of force.
10. Less pure.
12. His march is played at funerals.
13. Jewish name.
16. All things have this.
17. Rebound.
20. Some people punch one twice daily.
21. In full season.
23. Pertaining to sound qualities.
25. Slow.
28. Fixed to a spot.
29. Great Spanish violinist-composer.
30. Quick-witted.
31. They haunt you after the concert.

DOWN

1. The last two notes coming down.
2. Indian money.
3. Harmonious, despite different sounds.
4. Sign for going back to the beginning.
6. Supernatural.
7. It flowered in the shadow of medieval castles.
8. Earlier period.
11. Where the Godavari flows.
14. Said of a scale without semitones.
15. Impregnable.
18. You can't ad lib. this.
19. They are usually solo parts.
22. Put on show.
24. Pledged to allegiance and service.
26. Utopian isle in the South Seas.
27. Badly managed state.

TODAY'S WORD TEASER

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SOLUTION OF LAST TEASER

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E	■	E	M	■	E	X	■	L	O	■	U
R	R	■	S	E	■	■	M	Y	■	O	R
C	A	P	■	R	E	G	I	■	C	U	R
O	I	L	E	R	■	■	C	R	E	T	E
L	L	A	M	A	■	■	R	O	D	I	N
A	E	Y	■	N	E	R	O	■	E	N	D
T	R	■	M	D	■	■	N	Z	■	G	E
O	■	R	I	■	B	A	■	O	I	■	R
R	A	I	N	■	O	S	■	O	N	U	S
■	■	O	K	L	A	H	O	M	A	■	■

(Look for today's solutions next Sunday.)

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YOUNG foreign girl seeks position. Has experience in stenography and accounting. Apply Box 5, Japan Times, Tokyo.

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Radio Program

Subject to Change Without Notice
Regular Program (Weekdays)

NEWS: 6, 7, 8, a.m.; 12, 3, 5, 7, 9, 10 and 11 p.m.
TIME: 7 a.m.; 12, 7 and 10 p.m.
Radio Exercise: 6:20, 7:05, 8:50 a.m.; 2:50 p.m.
Market Report: 11:30 a.m.; 4:30 p.m.
National School Hour: 11 a.m.; 2, and 4 p.m.
Music for Workers: 3:30 p.m.
Program Announcement: 7:20 a.m., and 5:30 p.m.

Sunday
—Morning—

6:00 News; Radio Exercise; Music.
6:40 Serial Talk, "History of the East Asia During the Past Century," by Nagihiko Deishi.
7:00 Time; News; Radio Exercise.
7:20 "Impressions of December 8, 1941" (Phonofilm).
7:30 "National Resolution," by Yoshihisa Kuzuo; Poem Recital by Gakujo Yoshimura.
8:00 News; Kaiyo Wind Music Band.
10:00 Japan Broadcasting Symphony Orchestra: "The Greater East Asia War March ('Advance')" (K. Kobune). Symphonic Poem "Prelude" (Listz) and "Hungarian Rhapsody No. 2" (Listz).
11:00 "Records of Victories" (Phonofilm 12th Edition).

—Afternoon—

12:00 Time; "The Imperial Rescript Observance Day" Program.
1:00 Noh Song Recital; Naniwabushi; Narration, "Achievements of December 8, 1941."
3:00 Children Song Suite; Nagoya Broadcasting Chorus.

—Evening—

6:00 Little Nation's Hour: News; Dialogue on "The Imperial Rescript Observance Day," by Kijihiko Amano and others.
6:30 Talk, "The Russo-Japanese War," by Ikujiro Watanabe.
7:40 Regular Meeting Hour.
8:00 Drama: "Arousing Asia."
9:00 News; Folksongs.
10:00 Time; Today's War Situation; News.

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SAVINGS SWELLING SINCE WAR OUTBREAK

Government Guarantees no Restriction Placed on Withdrawals

The braced-up mind of the people following the outbreak of the historic war with the United States and the British Empire and their wholehearted confidence in the Imperial Army and Navy have greatly expedited the national savings encouragement campaign. Bank deposits and postal savings continued to swell at an accelerated tempo since the war declaration on the two Powers.

Prior to the onset of the China affair in 1937, national savings increased at an average rate of ¥5,000,000,000 a year, but since that time the figure moved upward year after year owing to the progress of the national savings encouragement campaign which was started in 1938. The goal of the movement was set at ¥8,000,000,000 in the 1938 fiscal year; ¥10,000,000,000 in the 1939 fiscal year; Savings were boosted by ¥7,300,000,000 in the 1938 fiscal year; ¥10,200,000,000 in the 1939 fiscal year; ¥12,800,000,000 in the 1940 fiscal year and ¥11,900,000,000 in the 1941 fiscal year (up to December 31, 1941).

All Savings Increase

Postal savings gained by ¥1,225,000,000 in the nine-month period between April and December, last year; postal life insurance by ¥311,000,000; postal annuity by ¥121,000,000; bank deposits and savings by ¥5,147,000,000; savings in credit associations by ¥1,177,000,000; money in trust by ¥343,000,000; payments in life insurance firms by ¥764,000,000; payments in mutual financing firms by ¥164,000,000; investments in securities by ¥2,723,000,000. The annual result of the savings movement is shown in the following table: (The figure for the 1941 fiscal year exceptionally indicates the nine-month result up to December.)

Increase of National Savings
(In ¥1,000,000)

	Fiscal Year			
	1938	1939	1940	1941
Postal savings	815	1,384	1,715	1,225
Postal insurance	195	247	332	311
Postal annuity	20	39	80	121
Bank deposits and savings	3,062	4,908	4,981	5,147
Savings in credit associations	414		1,250	1,177
Money in trust	224	297	323	343
Payments in life insurance firm	391	472	767	764
Payments in mutual financing firms	61	104	196	164
Investments in securities	2,151	1,788	3,164	2,723
Total	7,333	10,202	12,817	11,975

Although national savings moved upward month after month and year after year, the rate of increase began to slow down last June, reflecting the steadily aggravating international situation, especially in the Pacific. A remarkable slow-down was seen in money deposited by the lower classes owing to the higher living expenses and the increased cash in hand.

Normality Regained

The savings increase recovered to normal simultaneously with the onset of the War of Greater East Asia. The assurance by the Government that the withdrawal of deposits and savings will not be restricted in any eventuality is understood to have contributed toward the further brightening of the prospect of the campaign.

The Government has already fixed the goal of the savings campaign for the 1942 fiscal year at ¥23,000,000,000, of which ¥6,000,000,000 will be apropriated for the industrial productivity expansion funds and the remaining ¥17,000,000,000 for the digestion of Government bonds. Financiers have resolved to push ahead toward the successful attainment of the 1942 campaign, because it is considered to be prerequisite to the smooth carrying out of the war economy.

Chief Firms of N.E.I. To Be Moved to Curacao To Evade Assets-Freeze

The Netherlands East Indies Government has decided to transfer the more important commercial firms of the East Indies to Curacao, in the Netherlands West Indies, it is reported by Domei on the basis of information received at Buenos Aires Friday. The assets of the Netherlands East Indies in the United States had provisionally been administered by the Netherlands East Indies Munitions Purchase Commission. In view of the terrific bombings by the Japanese the Dutch have decided to move their principal business offices to the West Indies. The firms concerned include several shipping companies, insurance companies and the like. The Billington Tin Company, which is a foreign firm, has apparently already moved to Curacao. The step is calculated to exempt the assets of these companies in London and New York from being frozen in view of the occupation of Java by the Japanese Forces.

EXPANSION SCHEME NOW BEING DRAFTED

Commerce and Industry Minister Explains General Material Mobilization Plan

Although the Government, as a matter of principle, will stick to the low price policy, proper adjustment will be made through the application of the subsidy and price pooling systems to additional commodities, declared Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi in the fourth-day session of the Gubernatorial Conference Friday. The Minister revealed that the second industrial productivity expansion scheme was being drafted by the Government and importance would be attached, in the new plan, to national defense and basic industries.

In his speech before the meeting of prefectural Governors, Minister Kishi touched on the problems of the general material mobilization scheme for the 1942 fiscal year, industrial productivity expansion plan, the consolidation of the smaller manufacturers and traders, foreign trade and the Government's price policy. Mr. Kishi also asked the people to make redoubled efforts to tide over the current emergency, looking forward with pleasure to the completion of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere which will cast a bright light on not only Japan but all partners in the establishment of a new order in East Asia.

Non-Army Distribution Unchanged

Referring to the prospect of the demand and supply situation of major commodities, the Commerce and Industry Minister stated as follows:

"Although the material mobilization scheme for the 1942 fiscal year is now being worked out by the Government, there is no indication that the distribution condition of important articles for the non-army requirements will improve to a significant extent. Judging from the current distribution condition of ship bottoms, equipment, capital and labor, I think that it will take a considerable time to develop natural resources in the southern regions and sufficiently supply them to ordinary industrial companies. National defense strength and the industrial production capacity, on the other hand, must be further boosted so that the war economy may function more smoothly.

"The acquisition of oil resources in the southern regions is smoothly progressing, but the oil demand in the Co-Prosperity Sphere will not be sufficiently met by the resources in these areas. In these circumstances, spurred efforts should be exercised to boost the output of synthetic oil and other substitutes. As to the other commodities also, prefectural Governors should exert themselves to make the general public refrain from expecting too much raw materials from the South. The projected Important Commodities Management Corporation will be established in the near future charged with the mission of placing the storage and distribution of major commodities in the best condition.

Importance Given to Defense

"Much more importance will be attached, in the new productivity forward movement, to national defense and basic industries. The early completion of the new economic structure is indispensably necessary for the smooth execution of the campaign, although some of the business leaders are reportedly doubtful about its necessity.

"The current movement to consolidate the smaller manufacturers and traders is being carried out not only for the purpose of coping with the lop-sided accumulation of daily necessities but, taking a long range view, to rationalize Japan's industry thereby improving the productivity as well as the distribution system of various articles. The number of surplus workers resulting from the amalgamation move, will be transferred to national defense industries.

"Hitherto the key point in Japan's overseas trade has been placed in the acquisition of foreign money and export business encouraged for this purpose. The character of the foreign trade of this country has made a radical change since the United States and Great Britain froze Japanese assets in their dominions last summer and especially since the War of Greater East Asia broke out on December 8, 1941. Herafter the Government's policy will be pushed ahead for the purpose of establishing an autarchic structure in East Asia.

STANDARD SMALL SHIPS URGED BY MARITIME BOARD

New Central Federation of Builders to Be Formed To Devise Plans

In parallel with the establishment of a new structure for the building of large merchant vessels a similar movement for the consolidation of builders of small vessels, and fixing of standard types will be pushed by the Maritime Affairs Board of the Communications Ministry, reports the Asahi. Instructions to directors of maritime affairs bureax and prefectural governors signed by the president of the Maritime Affairs Board was issued on Friday.

The plan is devised by the Board in accordance with the national measure controlling the shipbuilding industry, for the promotion of efficiency in the construction of small vessels between 15 and 50 meters in size, through consolidation and adjustment of builders. Shipbuilders coming under the purview of the new instruction will be required to form associations by regions before the end of April 1942, and where things permit, absorb industrialists closely associated with them such as manufacturers of oil tanks, water tanks, rivets and other ship accessories to enable operation of the entire expense of construction of ships under an unified management. Merger of individual companies, and assembling of plants equipment are preferable, but where such are inexpedient, formation of associations is permissible. Special attention of the authorities will be accorded them for the supply of materials and funds required for improvement of their plant equipment.

A new central federation of builders of small vessels will be established in the capital replacing the existing Japan Wooden Vessel Constructors' Federation. A special committee composed of engineers, shipbuilders and officials concerned, will be formed within the Maritime Affairs Board which will be made responsible for conducting investigations on vessel construction, and for devising plans.

The new structure upon its creation will operate as one wing of the Japan Shipbuilders Control Association, and will much accelerate construction of small vessels, thus greatly assisting the wartime Japanese industry.

JAPAN TRADE CENTER OF EAST ASIA SPHERE

Material Exchange Policy Nation's New Objective in Foreign Commerce

Japan's foreign trade which altered its peacetime character to that of wartime with the outbreak of the China Affair is casting off the Japanese character again with the start of the War of Greater East Asia in order to be a nucleus of trade in the Co-Prosperity Sphere, states Shunshi Nakagawa, managing director of the Federation for service to the State through foreign trade.

In his article appearing in the Oriental Economist (Japanese edition) he minutely comments upon the role to be played by this country in the field of foreign trade.

In peacetime, this country's foreign trade as a link of national economy was charged with a mission to reinforce Japan's weak point—namely scarcity of natural resources. From this point utmost stress was placed upon the encouragement of exportation with the object of utilizing international markets chiefly in the Anglo-American sphere of influence. Thus, in the past Japan's economic dependence on Britain and the United States was important for the acquisition of foreign currencies with which to purchase materials.

Foreign Money Not Needed

However, with the Anglo-American hostility toward this country culminating in the economic blockade, foreign currencies became meaningless. Thus, the foreign trade of this country shifted its attention from the acquisition of foreign currencies to that of materials, and as a result ensued the conclusion of the Trade Agreements between this country and Thailand, French Indo-China, Germany, and Soviet Russia.

With the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, however, Japan's foreign trade is destined to be a nucleus of trade in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, thanks to the brilliant war achievements of the Imperial Forces.

For the completion of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, it is prerequisite for Japan to become the nucleus of the Sphere. To this end a plan must be mapped out for the completion of the War of Greater East Asia in developing and exchanging materials in the Co-Prosperity Sphere. Therefore, the idea of foreign trade for the acquisition of foreign currencies must be given up and, the new concept of trade for adjustment of materials by exchange within the Co-Prosperity Sphere must characterize Japan's foreign trade which is to be created for the ultimate objective of establishing a new economic world order.

Economic Spheres Created

As to payments for the materials exchanged within the Co-Prosperity Sphere, the foreign exchange policy of the past will be altered fundamentally, necessitating the appearance of the Greater East Asia Financial Sphere by which currencies of the component parts of the Sphere will be linked exclusively with the yen.

In the new world economy wherein wide areas of economic spheres are expected to be established in Greater East Asia, Europe and Africa, and North and South Americas trade will be classified into trade within each sphere and trade between spheres. Japan's foreign trade is also divided into trade within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and trade between the Co-Prosperity and the Axis Sphere or the neutral sphere.

Trade within the Co-Prosperity Sphere and as well as inter-sphere trade are destined to be carried on under the supreme guidance and control of this country as a part of the lange land planning scheme for the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, concludes the article.

Bank of Japan Accounts

March 7
(In ¥1,000)

Note Issues	5,010,266
Over Issues	310,266
Deposits	596,352
Loans	575,740

Bill Clearings

March 7
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	203,465	143,220
Balance	38,526	21,424

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Novel Shipbuilding Process Worked Out By Kawanami Boosts Efficiency, Cuts Cost

Contributing much toward the shipping policy of this country, an epoch-making method of building ships in docks instead of on slips was initiated by the Kawanami Industry Company, reports the magazine Diamond.

Naturally it is impossible to build ships in docks intended for repairing, states the magazine, continuing that, however, the docks constructed by the company are expressly for shipbuilding and are called shipbuilding docks.

In addition to the equipment of the docks themselves, the docks are equipped for shipbuilding. The company's docks are named the building-style docks and differ from ordinary docks in the following respects:

Firstly, the slips are built in the docks, are leveled and the docks are roofed like an ordinary building, giving rise to the name of building docks.

A characteristic of shipbuilding in the building docks, according to the magazine, is increased efficiency in working, which results in the lowering of shipbuilding cost. Efficiency increased in working is due to convenience in transporting materials, no effect of weather condition on the construction work, simplified launching method, etc.

By adopting this method of shipbuilding in docks, the shipbuilding cost will be lowered by 5-10 per cent, asserts the magazine, pointing out further that the merit of the new method will be recognized in constructing ships of the same type. The method answers to the national policy urging the construction of ships of standardized types.

With this new method introduced to the shipbuilding world of this country, which is now one of the vitally important industrial departments in wartime, Japan's shipping policy will be favorably influenced, predicts the magazine in conclusion.

FIRST MARCH WEEK ENDS ON BULL TONE

Sinking of Another Enemy Carrier Encourages Buyers on Floor

The first week of March closed with a somewhat strong buying sentiment pervading Tokyo Exchange and several spinnings. The bourse issue rose by ¥0.40, Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, by ¥0.30 and Teikoku Rayon, new, by ¥0.10 in the short-term market of the Tokyo Stock Exchange Saturday.

The Imperial Headquarters announcement concerning the glorious achievements attained by the Special Attack Flotilla of special submarines in the sea battle at Hawaii and another disclosure of the sinking of an enemy aircraft carrier greatly encouraged buyers on the bourse. The cheerful atmosphere which was caused by these announcements, however, was considerably damped by the bearish reaction to the declaration by Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi at the gubernatorial conference to the effect that the Government will push ahead its policy concerning the consolidation of the smaller manufacturers and traders.

On the short-term market, Japan Oil dipped by ¥1.40 and Japan Steel Tubing by ¥0.80, but a contrasting rise was seen in Hokkaido Colliery and Ensuiko Sugar. Tokyo Exchange, new, opened at ¥131.20 and dropped to ¥130.90 at one time, but before long the situation improved and the mark of ¥131.50 was hit when the session closed.

Closing prices of key wares on the short-term market are as follows: N.Y.K. ¥108.40, its new ¥93.00, Kanegafuchi Spinning ¥155.00, its new ¥99.40, Teikoku Rayon ¥92.60 and S.M.R. ¥70.10.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's morning session were:

First Section	Clos.		Mar.	Apr.
Fuji Spinning (50)			67.0	67.2
Do. new (25)				38.1
Kanegafuchi Spin (50)	135.1	d .2		156.9
Do. new (25)		d .1		100.3
Teikoku Rayon (50)			104.0	104.2
Do. new (37½)			93.5	93.8
Tokyo Rayon (50)	35.1	d .1		
Toyo Rayon, new (50)			75.3	75.7
Ensuiko Sugar (50)		d .1		62.2
Second Section				
N. Y. K. (50)	100.3	d .6	109.6	109.0
Do. new (37½)	93.9	d .3	94.5	94.0
O. S. K. (50)	99.9		100.0	100.5
Do. new (37½)	84.8	d .2	85.2	98.1
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	82.4	d .1		83.6
Uraga Dock (50)	86.6	d .4	87.4	87.7
Mitsubishi Heavy	101.7	d .5	102.2	102.9
Hitachi Works (50)	75.6	d .4	74.1	74.2
Steel Tube (50)	74.8	d1.0	75.2	75.7
Japan Fat (50)	63.1			63.7
Japan Oil (50)	79.8	d .9	80.5	79.4
Karafuto Oil (50)			51.9	52.4

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices yesterday morning were:

Kogo 5%	106.60	106.60	106.60	106.60
Second 5%	106.50	106.50	106.50	106.50
First 4%	102.90	102.90	102.90	102.90

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday morning were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	131.2	131.6	130.9	131.5
N. Y. K., old	108.4	108.7	107.9	108.4
N. Y. K., new	93.2	93.3	92.6	93.0
Kanegafuchi Spin.	155.1	155.1	154.8	155.0
Do, new	99.2	99.4	98.6	99.4
Teikoku Rayon, n.	92.9	92.9	92.0	92.6
Osaka Stock, new	71.7	72.0	71.3	71.9
S. M. Railway	70.6	70.6	69.9	70.1
Mitsubishi Heavy	101.5	101.5	101.0	100.9
Hitachi Works	75.4	75.4	75.2	74.7
Japan Steel Tube	75.0	75.0	73.8	74.2
Japan Oil	79.7	79.7	78.7	78.7
Japan Mining	61.6	61.6	61.2	60.9
Manchurian Ind	58.3	58.3	58.1	58.2

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JANUARY LIVING COST BUT SLIGHTLY HIGHER

Rise in Prices of Clothing, Personal Effects Seen in Asahi Index

The higher prices of clothing and other personal effects caused a slight rise of 0.4 per cent in Japan's index of living costs for January, according to the statistics compiled by the Asahi.

The January index covering the whole of Japan stood at 258.0 (taking July, 1914, as 100) which compares with 256.9 for the previous month. No change was seen in dwelling and fuel expenses, but an advance of 1.1 per cent was noticeable in clothing expenses, 0.4 per cent in foodstuff expenses and 0.8 per cent in "cultural expenses."

Upward Price Trend

The rise in prices of some kimono is responsible for the upward trend in clothing expenses, while the higher barber and bath-house fees brought the "cultural expenses" to the higher level. The detailed indices of living costs for December, 1941, and January, 1942, are shown below:

	December	January
1. Foodstuff expenses		
Rice	243	244
Wheat	252	252
Fish	403	404
Meat	329	333
Milk	208	208
Vegetables	245	256
Dried fish	349	349
Tofu and pickles	298	297
Relishes	194	195
Sake	339	335
Beer	244	244
Tobacco	256	256
Candies and fruits	203	203
Soft drinks	261	269
Average	254	255
2. Dwelling expenses		
House rent	236	236
Repairing expenses	379	380
Furniture	289	289
Water charges	139	139
Average	238	238
3. Fuel and other expenses		
Firewood	378	378
Charcoal	489	489
Coal	357	357
Gas charges	132	132
Electric light charges	80	80
Average	288	288
4. Clothing expenses		
Garments	317	321
Personal effects	295	298
Average	308	312
5. "Cultural expenses"		
Sanitary expenses	165	168
Education expenses	292	295
Carfare	149	149
Amusement expenses	395	396

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SINGLE MANAGEMENT FOR MOTOR VEHICLES

Legal Steps Completed for Merger of Manchuria and Dowa Companies

The complete merger of the Manchuria Automobile Industry Company and the Dowa Automobile Company will be effected on June 3, through the good offices of the Government of Manchoukuo and the Kwantung Army, according to the Nikkan Kogyo. Upon the realization of the long-pending project, manufacture, assembling and sale of motor vehicles in Manchoukuo will be brought under a single management, greatly assisting the development of the automobile industry and defense of the country.

The rumor about the annexation of the Dowa Automobile by the Manchuria Automobile was hatched some two years ago although it failed to be realized owing to several factors standing in the way. The increasing importance of defense of the northern frontier of Manchoukuo, and good offices extended by the Government of Manchoukuo and the Kwantung Army, however, paved the way for the consolidation of the two great organizations last September when the transfer of ¥25,000,000 worth of the Dowa Automobile's shares owned by the Manchuria Heavy Industry was effected. Simultaneously Soji Yamamoto, chairman of the board of directors of the Manchuria Automobile, came to hold concurrently the post of chairmanship of the board of directors of the Dowa Automobile Company.

Merger Completed

Necessary legal steps are now completed facilitating the merger of the two companies concerned. At the same time, other negotiations for the transfer to the Manchuria Automobile Company of shares of the Dowa Automobile Company owned by the Nissan Automobile, the Toyota Automobile, the Diesel Automobile, and the Japan Rolling Stock companies and others, have been successfully completed.

An application, for making the merger, submitted by the two contracting companies to the Government of Manchoukuo, having been met with approval, a plenary session of shareholders of the two oragnizations will be convened at Hsinking on June 3, 1942, to hear a formal report of the merger.

Mr. Yamamoto is ready to leave Tokyo tomorrow for Manchoukuo having completed negotiations with the Japanese Government. Interviewed by the Nikkan Kogyo, he said, "the merger does not mean bringing the Dowa Automobile Company under the control of the Manchuria Automobile Company: rather through this consolidation the development of the automobile industry of Manchoukuo will receive a great spur to becoming one strong wing of the defense of the country."

On the occasion of the formal merger on June 3, two directors of the Dowa Automobile, and Keizo Uchida, formerly director of the Nissan Automobile, will join the board of directors of the Manchuria Automobile Company.

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Capital Paid-Up 50,000,000
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Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with Prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	131.5	+ .40
N.Y.K., new, short-term	108.4	— .20
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	99.4	+ .30
Yokohama raw silk forward	15.50	+ .10
Government bond, Kogo 5s	106.60	— .05

RICH, FERTILE PAPUA OBJECT OF ATTACKS

Island is Noted for Minerals, Fisheries, Timber and Livestock

From economical as well as strategical viewpoints, the minute description of British Papua, southeastern half of New Guinea Island, now being subjected to attacks by the Imperial Air Force, was given in the weekly Bulletin of the Yokohama Specie Bank in its recent issue.

Blessed with fertile soil and abundant rainfall British Papua is suited for raising such tropical plants as sugar cane, palm trees, spice-yielding plants, ginger, bananas, etc. One region with little rainfall from May to November, is most suited for the cultivation of tobacco and cotton.

The place is also rich in various kinds of timber of which ilimo, nara, medobi and melila are noted.

According to the 1937 census of livestock, horses numbered 335 head, cattle 8,372, donkeys 116, goats 1,212, porkers 592, and sheep 64.

Pearl fishing is one of the most important departments of British Papuan fisheries, though it is not in a position to complete with the pearl fisheries in Australia.

Rich Gold Output

In addition to the agricultural, forestry and marine products, the island of Papua is noted for the production of various minerals of which gold is the most important, the output reaching 25,800 ounces in the 1937-38 year. Besides, deposits of copper, tin, lead, iron, manganese, chromium, platinum and petroleum have been so far discovered.

Liquors, tobacco, textiles, machinery, petroleum, porcelains, glass goods and chemicals are the chief imports of British Papua amounting to 631,000 Australian pounds in the 1937-38 trade year, while dried sea-cucumbers, coffee beans, copra, gold, pearls and rubber occupied an important position in the list of exports bringing in 435,000 Australian pounds in the same trade year.

According to the June 1940 census, white men numbered 1,822, and native inhabitants (Papua tribe) 337,000. Colored people, other than Papuans numbered 786 and half-breeds 227 according to the 1933 census.

British Papua is an important strategic point for the defense of Australia. From this point of view the Australian Government keenly feeling the necessity of placing the area under their influence controlled it since 1874. With German occupation of the northeastern part of the Island of New Guinea (now the Australian mandated territory) in 1844, Great Britain occupied the southern part,

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TOKYO, SUNDAY, MARCH 8, 1942

Spiritual Power

The account released by the Imperial Headquarters on Friday of the exploits of the Special Attack Flotilla at Pearl Harbor on the opening day of the War of Greater East Asia, paying high tribute to the nine regular and warrant officers who directed the death-defying expedition, adds another brilliant chapter to the annals of national heroism. What was undertaken by these young men of the Navy, for the oldest one of them was only 26 years old, and the spirit with which their mission was performed in the face of death, must be regarded as an expression of that spiritual force with which the mind of present-day Japan is endowed. It was a consummation of that spirit which has inhered in this nation.

The tremendous importance of the effect achieved at Pearl Harbor by the Special Attack Flotilla cannot be overestimated. The manner in which the nine young men offered themselves to be "pillars" of the state bears comparison with any deed of heroism in national history. No man or woman in whose veins run the blue blood of the race can read of their feats without being moved to a profound sense of reverence.

Moreover, it is highly gratifying to note that the men who proved themselves true to the tradition of the Imperial Navy and of the nation itself, when put to the supreme test of their lifetime, were just a few of that younger generation which is expected now to carry on the torch of the national spirit through the period of great construction which has just dawned. This is gratifying because it was feared at a time that the spirit that has sustained this nation through its history of twenty-six centuries may have been lost sight of in the uncritical assimilation of Western thoughts. This fear has proved groundless, but none-the-less, for some time, it haunted the minds of those who looked into the future of the nation.

The Japanese spirit has not seldom been misconstrued into that desperate decision which drives man straight to death, when there is no other course to take. Misunderstanding of this sort is common abroad. The Japanese spirit, at least under one of its most important phases, is best taught in army and navy schools of training, where the young men in the first year are taught to be ready to lay down their lives for the cause of their country. In the second year their minds are so led as to become convinced that personal sacrifice should in each case be made only when it is to serve some worth-while purpose. They are taught not to die until they have felled the foe. There is no question of despair or headlong action. The passion is only of service. And serviceableness calls for cool calculation and deliberate decision. This under such conditions that only courage and fortitude of sterling quality can calculate and decide.

The Japanese spirit thus inculcated upon the soldierly mind is very much in accord with the spirit and principle taught by the Hagakure Bushido, the book of Bushido which was held in sacred reverence by the clansmen of Saga. There the sons of the Kyushu clan were taught that the only duty of a warrior was "to die before his master's steed." But the samurai were taught never to die except for some good purpose. The passion of this spirit is conveyed in the following stirring words: "When you fall in action, see that you always face toward the enemy"; and, again: "Even after you have been beheaded in action, your bodiless head should fell one enemy by fastening itself on him by means of the teeth."

The navy men who directed the Special Attack Flotilla at Pearl Harbor had trained themselves for some months for the feat they were permitted to undertake. Their training began only when the supreme fleet commander was convinced of the practicability of the plan laid before him by these men. While they trained "day and night, with but little sleep or rest," they never stood in doubt of the character of the mission they were to undertake. Their minds never faltered through that period or in the last moment. When they boarded their craft to set out on the expedition from which there was little chance of returning, they seemed to take everything only as a matter of course.

The test to which they were put that day endured from an early morning hour into the night. No heart, unless steeled by an iron will, could have borne with that trial. Some units of the Special Attack Flotilla, according to the Navy spokesman, had to submerge deep when they were sighted by the enemy. They had to wait until darkness fell. "Through all those long dragging hours," he said, "they may have been at the bottom of the sea and killed the time by playing at wood-block arrangement." It seems that the men took those toys on their last journey. One of these units informed by wireless after nine o'clock that it had successfully discharged its duty. And ether carried no more message from this or any other unit.

Heroism of this order can only be explained by spiritual power. In this case the power was derived from that spirit which has taught the Japanese to place all thoughts subordinate to the cause of their country. It may be dismissed by some as an instance of patriotism, but it is a form of patriotism exalted to sanctity by the purest of human passions. It is befitting that the memories of the men of such patriotism find their permanent niches in the hearts of their grateful countrymen, as the most honored gods of the country.

The Week's Repercussions

Java Attack Shatters Allied Plans

On the day following the landing of large bodies of Japanese Forces at various points on Java Island, it was officially announced both in Washington and in London that General Wavell was relieved of hi post as Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis Allied Army in the southwestern Pacific. On January 2, the establishment of the Southwestern Pacific War Zone and the appointment of General Wavell as Commander-in-Chief of this War Zone were announced in Washington, and on January 27, Winston Churchill, the British Prime Minister, stated in Parliament that President Roosevelt and himself had agreed to give General Wavell a free hand, allowing him to take whatever action he might deem proper. Again, on the same day, President Roosevelt, at a press conference in Washington, stressed that it was the responsibility of the United States to form the ABDA line of defense for the democracies in the southwestern Pacific area.

These announcements and statements left us in doubt as to who in the world was responsible for the maintenance of this ABDA line. However, when, after an interview with President Roosevelt on the occasion of his visit to Washington about that time, Dr. Hubertus van Mook, Lieutenant-Governor of the Netherlands East Indies, jubilant over the President's assurance of aid for the Netherlands East Indies, said that he had never experienced a finer day, we were inclined to believe that it was the United States who was mainly responsible for the security of that area.

Van Mook Airs Grievances

Dr. Hubertus van Mook, who was so grateful to the United States then, grew sulky toward that country as the situation grew so grave that the landing of Japanese Forces on Java Island became imminent. Airing his grievances against the United States to a correspondent of the Daily Mail of London, he bitterly remarked that America's refusal to render aid to the Netherlands East Indies in her hours of dire distress was little short of criminal. The Netherlands East Indies was anxiously awaiting the delivery of American materials for which payments had already been made, he said, and at the time of his recent visit to America the Washington authorities gave him most clear assurances on this matter. This complaint of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Netherlands East Indies evoked no response from President Roosevelt. His reticence has led us to believe that the United States was not, after all, responsible for the security of the southwestern Pacific area.

Conference Is Held

Did this responsibility, then, devolve on Winston Churchill, the British Prime Minister? True, General Wavell whom he and President Roosevelt nominated for the post of Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Army in the Southwestern Pacific, is a British officer and the Pacific Conference, the convocation of which Mr. Churchill had promised in a speech in Parliament, was actually called in London on February 10 at his official residence in Downing Street under his own chairmanship. At this Conference all countries of the ABDA camp except the United States were represented, and there was also present the delegate of New Zealand. If we remember correctly, much anxiety regarding the fate of Sumatra and Java Islands was expressed at the gathering by Mr. Gerbrandy, the Netherlands Premier. It was reported at the time that the Conference recognized the fall of Singapore as inevitable and passed resolutions regarding the defense of the Netherlands East Indies. Inasmuch as the decisions reached at this Conference were subsequently forwarded to the Anglo-American Staff Officers' Committee in Washington for a further study, it is impossible to absolve President Roosevelt of all responsibility. In short, the conclusion is irresistible that President Roosevelt is either afflicted with amnesia or a swindler who takes delight in deceiving others.

Winston Churchill, in his radio speech on the occasion of the fall of Singapore, declared, "You know I have never prophesied to you or promised smooth and easy things." As this statement suggests, he is a confirmed loser. He is profuse of promises, but his promises do not lead to victory; they invariably bring defeat. When, therefore, the Japanese Forces annihilated the Combined Allied Fleet in the Southwestern Pacific, wiped out the Allied air forces, and effected landings on Java Island, with no hope left for the Allied victory, Britain concluded that the Southwestern Pacific Allied Army and General Wavell in command of this Army had already done what they could to fulfil the promise of aid for the Netherlands. It is reported that General Wavell has gone over to India and Burma, and it is more than probable that he will soon fulfil "his promise which leads to certain defeat" in those areas also.

Dutch Indies Resentful

Now that the ABDA camp has been torn to pieces and the Pacific Conference has been reduced to a farce, the Netherlands East Indies has nothing but ruin in store for her. She is naturally consumed with resentment and repentance.

Dr. Hubertus van Mook, Lieutenant-Governor of the Netherlands East Indies, gave vent to his resentment on March 3 again. He said that the Anti-Axis Allied Army Headquarters in the Southwestern Pacific has been under the arbitrary rule of the United States and Britain and that, though nominally within it, the Netherlands has had no voice. He further complained seeing that the Japanese Army could come long distances and effect landings on Java Island, it was impossible to accept the American excuse that long distances prevented her from sending aid to the Netherlands East Indies.

Foreign Minister Impeached

The Algemeen Handelsblad of Amsterdam, impeaching the Foreign Minister of the Netherlands Government in its issue of March 3, held E. N. van Kleffens chiefly responsible for the sorry plight to which the Netherlands East Indies is now reduced, saying that he was in the background of the Netherlands East Indies' declaration of war against Japan. The paper maintained that the Netherlands Foreign Minister ought to be put on trial and be condignly punished. Foreign Minister E. N. van Kleffens himself, on the other hand, while admitting the defeat of the anti-Axis camp in the War of Greater East Asia, declared that there is no disputing the fact that the United States and Britain are responsible for reducing the Netherlands East Indies to her present desperate position. He is, no doubt, right in putting the blame on the United States and Britain, but the leaders of the refugee Netherlands Government cannot escape their share of responsibility. Their blindness to the actuality of the situation and their shortsightedness, it may be said, has caused the loss of the Netherlands East Indies.

Same Fate for Australia

Referring to Australia, we cannot but believe that the same fate as that which has befallen the Netherlands East Indies awaits her. At the Pacific Conference held in London on February 10, Australia was represented by Mr. Page. In a radio speech about that time, Mr. Curtin, the Australian Premier, stated that he intended to recall Mr. Page who, he said, had stayed in London too long and seemed to be oblivious of the true interests of Australia. On the other hand, Mr. Churchill, the British Prime Minister, in the course of his speech on January 27, stated that the Australian Government desired and the New Zealand Government wished to see the Pacific Conference placed in Washington and be held side by side with the sessions of the Staff Officers' Committee, and that he had consequently conveyed those views of the two Dominions to President Roosevelt. As a matter of fact, Britain had nothing to send to Australia, nor had she merchant ships available for the transportation of materials to that country or warships to escort such merchant ships. She can never have such facilities for the future either. At the interview which was held in August last year on board the Prince of Wales, which was subsequently sent to the bottom in the battle off Malaya, President Roosevelt assured Winston Churchill that in the event of war the United States would defend the Allied interests in the Pacific. In spite of this tall talk, the United States proved herself unable to act up to her promise of aid for the Netherlands East Indies, which is nearer her country. After Port Darwin was heavily bombed by Japanese air units, Mr. Curtin, the Australian Premier, in the exercise of the utmost self-restraint at his command, denounced as the indifferent onlooker the United States whom the Lieutenant-Governor of the Netherlands East Indies abused as criminal. Future historians will surely say, in commenting on the defeat of Australia, that "history repeats itself."

Light Intensity Charted

Illuminating engineers, when studying lamps, take light-intensity measurements at about 25 points in equally distributed distances around the lamp at the level of the light sources, and make similar measurements at a number of levels above and below the lamp. From these measurements they are able to draw charts which show where the lamps concentrate the greatest amounts of light.

The engineers have no difficulty in visualizing the conditions the charts indicate, but to others they are just graphical hieroglyphics. The General Electric Illuminating Laboratory has developed a method for visualizing the light distribution by the use of three-dimensional models made of plastic materials. Most of them have a butterfly-like appearance, because many lamps designed for highway lighting are constructed so that they will concentrate their rays in relatively narrow beams along the length of the highway and thus do not waste light on surrounding territory.

You Can't Deny It

"When I rose to speak, they threw cowardly eggs at me."

"What sort of eggs are those, Mister?"

"A cowardly egg is one that hits you and then runs."

Gems of Truth

As the index tells the contents of the book, and directs to the particular chapter, even so do the outward habit and garments, in man or woman, give us a taste of the sprit, and point to the internal quality of the soul; and there cannot be a more evident and gross manifestation of poor, degenerate, dunghilly blood and breeding, than a rude, unpolished, disordered, and slovenly outside.—Massinger.

* * *

Death and life have their determined appointments; riches and honors depend upon heaven.—Confucius

* * *

A new principle is an inexhaustible source of new views.—Vauvenargues

* * *

Discretion is the salt, and fancy the sugar of life; the one preserves, the other sweetens it.—Bovee

* * *

I believe that we are conforming to the divine order and the will of Providence when we are doing even indifferent things that belong to our condition.—Fenelon

* * *

The superior man is slow in his words and earnest in his conduct.—Confucius

* * *

Difficulties show men what they are.—In case of any difficulty God has pitted you against a rough antagonist that you may be a conqueror, and this cannot be without toil.—Epictetus

TIMES BOOK SHELF

By K. KINDERMANN

Greek Metaphysics

METAPHYSIK DES ALTERTUMS by Julius Stenzel. Publishers R. Oldenbourg, Muenchen and Berlin. 196 pages. 9.20 RM.

The first European philosophers who asked questions about anything, were Greeks. Their speculation at first was physical, they investigated the material world and tried to find out what was the final constituent of things. There is hardly a problem or a solution in our modern philosophy which they did not realize or discuss. Thus, all descriptions of the mode and progress of experience have to start from the theories represented by these ancient thinkers.

According to this tradition, the editors of the new "Handbook of Philosophy" consisting of six main sections written by leading German professors of philosophy gives considerable space to the Greeks. One of the contributions deals with the peculiar relations existing between Asiatic religions and Greek philosophy, while other treatises introduce the reader to the ethics and political teachings of antiquity. On the whole, one must admit that Socrates, Plato and Aristotle seem to have anticipated the most profound problems of European philosophy.

Aristotle is in some way responsible for the first introduction of the term metaphysics, because when his writings were collected and arranged, the treatises on what the philosopher had called "First Philosophy" were placed after the works on physics, and so came to be known by posterity as studies which come after ordinary physical studies of natural phenomena. Today this term often means the "supernatural," for one of the principal problems of metaphysics is the question of whether there is anything in the universe which may be called divine.

Way to Philosophy

One of the most interesting contributions of the handbook is the small monography dedicated to the historic development of Greek metaphysics. The ingenious author a well-known professor of the University of Kiel, disposes of two necessary qualifications rarely found in one and the same scholar. He is a philosopher with a true metaphysical attitude based on a perfect study of old and new systems. On the other hand Julius Stenzel is a leading representative of classical philology in Germany. This remarkable union gives the explanation for his excellent "philosophy of language," belonging to one of the above-mentioned sections of the whole work.

Concerning the book we review here, one can say that the author does justice to both departments of metaphysics, for we understand by this term systematic study of the fundamental problems relating to the ultimate nature of reality and of human knowledge. As this question means one of the most important subjects of philosophical speculation, the whole book is a wonderful introduction to philosophy.

Oldest Question

One of the oldest and first questions raised in the history of Greek metaphysics was whether there would be anything permanent at the basis of the changing phenomena of Nature. Stenzel shows how the earliest representatives of the so-called pre-Socratics, like Thales and Anaximander, assumed that there is. Their opinion was followed by Plato and Aristotle, while another group, headed by the famous Heraclitus, maintained that there is nothing permanent and that the stream of changing phenomena is the only reality. It may suffice to remember that among modern philosophers Spinoza has reiterated the answer given by Plato, while Bergson is more or less an adherent of Heraclitus, at least in this fundamental question.

A second very important problem of ancient metaphysics is connected with the issue of whether there is only one ultimate reality or more than one. Hence the doctrine of Monism and Pluralism so sagaciously debated by Plato and Democritus among the ancients and by Descartes and Leibniz among the modern philosophers. Other problems of metaphysical speculation are known as Deism and Pantheism.

Metaphysical interest has shifted, to a very large extent, since the time of Kant but nevertheless one must agree that the metaphysical craving to find something permanent behind the changing appearances of daily observation is still as alive as it was in the first period of Greek philosophy.

Simple

"Look here," said the captain to the newly-appointed sergeant, "there are men coming into camp night after night after 'Lights Out' has been sounded. It's got to stop!"

A few days later he asked the sergeant whether things had improved.

"Oh, yes, sir," was the reply, "The last man in blows the bugle now!"

JAPANESE SEA FIGHTING POWER TAKES LEADING ROLE IN PACIFIC

High-Powered Battle Technique Perfected to Meet Any Situation—U.S. Two-Ocean Fleet Problematic

By AMAR LAHIRI

Part II

Although the naval ratio did not include submarines, it can be seen from the relative positions that Britain and America possessed better naval tonnage, while Japan remained satisfied with a lower tonnage. In view of this disparity, the Japanese Navy started vigorous training to perfect its fighting power and special measures were implemented to increase the efficiency of submarine warfare. Therefore, it may be observed that the Washington Treaty was a blessing in disguise, for on account of its provisions the Japanese Navy began to perfect a high-powered battle technique which nullified the loss in tonnage.

As regards naval flying, its first stage was completed in France and America, where Japanese officers received their training, and by accelerating the 1920 expansion program, the Japanese Navy was able to increase its Naval Air Force. A decade after, the Naval Air Force became quite a sizable unit of the Navy and in naval flying academies special methods were taught to prospective fliers, with the result that Japan became independent of foreign assistance in technique and machine making.

Armament Limitation Discussed

On June 20, 1927, Japan attended the Geneva Tripartite Naval Disarmament Conference with a view to settling certain questions left over from the Washington Conference. Japan, America and Britain discussed armament limitation proposals, but failed to reach a definite conclusion, and as a consequence the parley came to an abrupt end. Again on January 21, 1930, another Disarmament Conference was called in London and Japan, Britain, France, America and Italy participated in it. This conference after parleying at great length came to a decision and a naval treaty was signed.

But when the Manchurian Affair flared up in September, 1931, the attitude of Britain and the United States toward Japan underwent a remarkable change, and in the following year the Anglo-American democracy denounced Japan as an "aggressor." With the founding of the Manchoukuo Empire both Washington and London took up an adamant stand against Japan, resulting in the adoption of the recommendations of the Lytton Commission by the League of Nations, issuance of the Stimson Doctrine of non-recognition of Manchoukuo and the withdrawal of Japan from the League of Nations.

Anglo-U.S. Tactics

Soon after the establishment of Manchoukuo, the Japanese nation became dissatisfied with the obstructionist tactics of the Anglo-American democracy in East Asia, with the result that the Japanese Army and Navy began to formulate plans to put the entire nation on a total war footing. Still Japan hoped that the inter-Power tension in East Asia would be terminated by coming to a mutual understanding. That is why at the 1935 London Conference when the Powers failed to agree to the Japanese principle of "non-menace and non-aggression," Japan was provided with a concrete opportunity to judge the bellicose attitude of the democratic nations.

Japan not only withdrew from that conference, but informed Washington that it was abrogating the previous naval parity, which was due to expire shortly. In this way Japan asserted its position in the Pacific, compelling America and Britain to realize that Tokyo was no longer inclined to remain a third naval Power in that area.

From 1936 the Japanese Navy started a new naval construction program to be at par with the Anglo-American sea-power in the Pacific. Qualitatively, the Japanese Navy began to accumulate better fighting efficiency. Under rigorous training, the submarine flotilla became the bulwark of sea-raiding activities and with the addition of midget submarine squadrons the Japanese undersea war technique became superior to that of Britain and America. Simultaneously the Naval Air Force became a formidable organization, with cruisers and destroyers completing the invincibility of the Japanese Naval Armada in the Pacific.

Armament Race Started

After the termination of the Washington naval agreement, a naval armament race was started by Japan, Britain and America. While the latter two countries began giving widest publicity to their naval construction programs, the Japanese Navy maintaining an attitude of reserve began to concentrate more on increasing the fighting efficiency rather than on building a large number of war vessels. The Japanese Naval leaders came to the conclusion that accurate striking power was more essential than a large number of battle squadrons.

With the outbreak of the China Affair in July 1937, it became evident that Anglo-American democracy would precipitate a showdown with Japan sooner or later. Meanwhile, both Washington and London noticing the protraction of the China Affair mistakenly concluded that the war machine of Japan was not up to the mark. They regarded the Japanese Navy incapable of conducting large-scale combat operations. Spokesmen of the Japanese Navy, however, occasionally pointed out that in a Pacific battle it would be hard to deal a smashing blow to Japan. British and American naval circles paid no credence to sincere statements of Japanese Naval quarters.

The moment Franklin Roosevelt became the President of the United States he laid stress on the speedy completion of the Vinson Naval Plan. This scheme originally called for naval construction to the tune of 1,260,000 tons; but in 1938 it was increased to 1,510,000 tons and to 1,670,000 tons in 1940. Subsequently with the adoption of the two-ocean navy scheme, the new construction was placed at 2,840,000 tons to be finished by 1947. Chairman Vinson of the House of Representatives Naval Affairs Committee stated that American warships of various categories now under construction numbered 369 vessels, 85 auxiliary ships, 96 patrol craft and 166 coast defense vessels, aggregating in all 716. With the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War and America's embroilment in the European war, the two-ocean navy scheme was further expanded.

Huge Budget of U.S.

On January 6 this year when President Roosevelt presented to Congress the unprecedented budget totaling $77,000,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, he made special allotments for replenishing naval efficiency in the Pacific which became crippled as a result of the Hawaiian debacle. He disclosed that he was asking Congress for $56,000,000,000 representing nearly 75 per cent of the whole budgeted amount to be used for war purposes. He added that the expenditure would aim at the following production figures for 1942: 60,000 planes, to be increased to 125 000 in 1943; 45,000 tanks to be increased to 75,000 in 1943; 20,000 anti-aircraft guns to be increased to 35,000 in 1943; and 8,000,000 tons of merchant shipping to be increased to 10,000,000 tons in 1943. Along with these figures if the two-ocean naval construction program requiring the utilization of 3,000,0 0 tons is added, it becomes obvious that America is heading toward a long-drawn-out war.

By studying the Vinson scheme, it seems that America is attempting to build its Navy to fight all the Axis Powers together. It is understood that the new plan is expected to be completed a year earlier, that is in 1946. The results of the construction obtained so far reveal that two 35,000-ton battleships have already been commissioned, while two more are scheduled to leave the yard some time this year. Four battleships displacing 45,000 tons each are likely to be completed next year. Two battleships of the Montana class each of 58,000 tons are planned to be commissioned in 1945 and three more of the same type in 1946. Besides these, a large number of destroyers and submarines are expected to be built.

Two-Ocean Navy Problematic

According to this naval armament plan, eight aircraft carriers each of 19,900 tons are to be constructed. It also makes provision for the building of 50 cruisers, 161 destroyers and 80 submarines. This shows that the Roosevelt Administration is putting complete reliance on the new additions to the Navy by 1946. How far the projected two-ocean navy will fare after its completion is highly problematic, especially when Japan has obtained the offensive supremacy in the Pacific.

Moreover, it is a question how Washington is going to train new officers and men required to man the new ships now under construction or to be constructed hereafter. Hastily trained effectives would only pave the way for destruction of the naval vessels. For this reason, it is quite logical to say that the two-ocean navy will not be of great value in frontal naval warfare to the extent as presumed by the leaders of Washington.

The Japanese Navy is not at all alarmed at the scheme of President Roosevelt, particularly when the offensive bases of the democracies in the Pacific are falling one after another in the hands of the Japanese Forces. Furthermore, the Japanese Navy is taking due steps to augment its qualitative and quantitative striking power. Statements which are being made by the naval leaders clearly disclose that the Japanese Navy which has already proved its superiority is quite confident of meeting new situations arising from the naval replenishment programs of the London and Washington Governments.

Sheer Freak of Imagination

The fact that responsible officers of the Navy have outspokenly stated that the Japanese Navy is quite prepared to meet the American two-ocean fleet with a view to destroying it, clearly points out its preparedness for such an eventuality. Therefore it would be a sheer freak of imagination to think that the new naval armament scheme of President Roosevelt could deal a decisive blow to the Japanese Navy.

Apart from the naval aspect of the question, the economic factor has to be taken into account. At the present moment Japanese economy is in an advantageous position to undertake mammoth Army and Navy construction schemes; whereas Britain and America being hard pressed would find it difficult to realize their respective military plans. The 1943 budget of the United States when analyzed, it is seen that $27,000,000,000 would be raised by new taxation, increasing the national debt by $35,000,000,000. On the other hand Japan is having a national saving which is on the upgrade. This means that Japan is economically privileged to expand its Navy in the manner it thinks best.

(The End)

Of Things Japanese

HAPPINESS, FORTUNE IN MARRIAGE

By MOCK JOYA

Those desiring a good marriage make a pilgrimage to Oyashiro (Great Shrine) of Izumo, and pray for the blessing that will bring them happiness and fortune in marriage. The Great Shrine of Izumo is erected in honor of Okuninushi-no-Mikoto, an illustrious kami of the early period of the country.

It is indeed rather strange that such a great kami is made the kami of love and marriage. But according to the popular tale, Okuninushi-no-Mikoto was fortunate in love and marriage, and consequently the people came to believe that his spirit still residing at the Great Shrine of Izumo is able to confer a similar blessing on all who come and pray there.

Okuninushi-no-Mikoto was the youngest of many brothers who treated the little one rather thoughtlessly, as he was always willing and eager to please his elder brothers. In the province of Inaba, east of Izumo, there lived a beautiful maiden named Yasakahime. All the brothers tried to win her and they decided to visit her house in person and see who could win e fair maiden. Okuninushi-no-Mikoto was not counted by his elder brothers as an eligible youth for the hand of the lady but was ordered to accompany them as the carrier of their baggage. All the brothers dressed in the finest that they could be obtained, ut the youngest followed them in rags, carrying their heavy baggage.

Upon arrival at the house of the maiden, each brother pleaded for the hand of the maiden, but each was in turn rejected. Okuninushi-no-Mikoto stood in a corner, without saying a word, but the fair maiden took notice of him and after refusing all of his older brothers, she proclaimed her wish to be the wife of Okuninushi-no-Mikoto. The modesty, honesty and goodness of Okuninushi-no-Mikoto touched the heart of the maid.

So now people go to Izumo and pray at the Great Shrine in the hope that they will be just as fortunate in love and marriage as the great kami.

The Wisdom of the East

Philosophy in Sayings And Proverbs

Yang Chu. 300 B.C.

FAME AND VANITY

Yang Chu, when traveling in Lu, put up at Meng Sun Yang's.

Meng asked him: "A man can never be more than a man; why do people still trouble themselves about fame?"

Yang Chu answered: "If they do so, their object is to become rich."

Meng: "And when they have become rich, why do they not stop?"

Yang Chu said: "They aim at getting honors."

Meng: "Why then do they not stop when they have got them?"

Yang Chu: "On account of their death."

Meng: "But what can they desire still after their death?"

Yang Chu: "They think of their posterity."

Meng: "But how can their fame be available to their posterity?"

Yang Chu: "For fame's sake they endure all kinds of bodily hardship and mental pain. They dispose of their glory for the benefit of their clan, and even their fellow-citizens profit by it. How much more so do their descendants! Howbeit it becomes those desirous of real fame to be disinterested, and disinterestedness means poverty; and likewise they must be unostentatious, and this is equivalent to humble condition."

* * *

How then can fame be disregarded, and how can fame come of itself?

The ignorant, while seeking to maintain fame, sacrifice reality. By doing so, they will have to regret that nothing can rescue them from danger and death, and not only learn the difference between ease and pleasure and sorrow and grief.

* * *

If anybody has real greatness, he is poor; if his greatness is spurious, he is rich.

* * *

The really good man is not famous; if he be famous, he is not really a good man, for all fame is nothing but falsehood.

* * *

One hundred years is the limit of a long life. Not one in a thousand ever attains it. Yet if they do, still unconscious infancy and old age take up about half this time.

* * *

What then is the object of human life? What makes it pleasant? Comfort and elegance, music and beauty. Yet one cannot always gratify the desire for comfort and elegance, nor incessantly enjoy beauty and music.

* * *

Besides being warned and exhorted by punishments and rewards, urged forward and repelled by fame and laws, men are constantly rendered anxious. Striving for one vain hour of glory, and providing for the splendor which is to survive their death, they go their solitary ways, analyzing what they hear with their ears and see with their eyes, and carefully considering what is good for body and mind; so they lose the happiest moments of the present, and cannot really give way to these feelings for one hour.

* * *

If you pay no regard to life or death, and let them be as they are, how can you be anxious lest your life should end too soon?

* * *

Every trace of intelligent and stupid men, of the beautiful and ugly, successful and unsuccessful, right and wrong, is effaced. And whether quickly or slowly is the only point of difference.

* * *

If any one cares for one hour's blame or praise so much that, by torturing his spirit and body, he struggles for a name lasting some hundred years after his death, can the halo of glory revive his dried bones, or give him back the joy of living?

* * *

If there were a body born complete, I could not possess it, and I could not possess things not to be parted with. For possessing a body or things would be unlawfully appropriating a body belonging to the whole universe and appropriating things belonging to the universe, which no Sage would do.

* * *

He who regards as common property a body appertaining to the universe and the things of the universe is a perfect man.

And that is the highest degree of perfection.

* * *

THE FOUR CHIMERAS

There are four things which do not allow people to rest: Long Life; Reputation; Rank; Riches.

Those who have them, fear ghosts, fear men, power, and punishment. They are always fugitives. Whether they are killed or live, they regulate their lives by externals.

* * *

Those who do not set their destiny at defiance, do not desire a long life; and those who are not too fond of honor, do not desire reputation.

* * *

Those who do not want power, desire no rank.

* * *

Those who are not avaricious, have no desire for riches.

* * *

A dog is not considered a good dog because he is a good barker. A man is not considered a good man because he is a good talker.

* * *

The best language is that which is not spoken, the best form of action is that which is without deeds.